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ABSTRACT

This is the 1981 report of the Inter-American Foundation, a public corporation created by the United States Congress in 1969 to support the self-help efforts of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean. The report provides an overall review of 1981 grants provided by the Foundation in Latin America and the Caribbean in the areas of: (1) agriculture and rural development; (2) community services; (3) education and training; (4) research and learning; (5) urban enterprises; (6) legal assitance; and (7) cultural expression. Specific regional reports describe the types of projects funded and the amounts awarded to projects in various countries within each region. Also included are information on fellowship grants awarded during the year to graduate students in U.S. universities for field research on Latin America and the Caribbean, and data showing the financial breakdown of Foundation grants made during the 1981 fiscal year. (Author/MJL)

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INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
ANNUAL REPORT 1981

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The Inter American Foundation was created by Congress in 1969 as a public corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean. The Foundation was established because Congress was concerned that traditional programs of development assistance were not reaching poor people. Instead of working with governments, the Foundation responds directly to the initiatives of the poor by supporting local, private organizations. Approximately one-half of the Foundation's funds come from Congressional appropriations and the remainder from the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank.

Congress created the Foundation as an independent agency so that its operations would not be affected by short-term U.S. foreign policy considerations. It is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. By law, four members of the Board are from the private sector and three are from the U.S. Government.

The Foundation has made 1,200 grants for $134 million in more than 25 countries. Most grants go to private, grassroots organizations such as agricultural cooperatives, community associations, and small urban enterprises or to larger organizations that work with local groups and provide them with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services. A small number of grants each year are made to centers in Latin America and the Caribbean for research on the problems of poor people and grassroots development.

The Foundation has 60 staff members, all based at its offices in Rosslyn, Virginia. Its budget for Fiscal Year 1981 was approximately $26 million.

Cover photo by Beryl Goldberg

INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION

ANNUAL REPORT 1981

October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981

UD 022 167

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A LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN

I recently returned from the Dominican Republic—my sixth trip to Latin America and the Caribbean as Chairman of the Inter-American Foundation's Board of Directors. On these trips, which have included visits to Argentina, Chile, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, and Barbados, I have seen the accomplishments of the Foundation's low-income grantees, and met with local business and community leaders and others engaged in private, self-help development efforts.

What struck me most on this visit was the contrast—not between rich and poor—but between the hope and accomplishments of poor people who have effectively organized themselves, and the fatalism and difficulties of those struggling alone. I talked to small landowners producing coffee and rice; to small entrepreneurs who make inexpensive clothing and shoes; and to fruit and vegetable vendors who, with Foundation help, have acquired their own tricycle pushcarts which they formerly rented at exorbitant rates. By any standards, these are poor people. But they are successfully managing their own farms and businesses, and they have formed cooperative organizations to achieve what they are unable to do alone. Through their organizations, they have gained access to credit; jointly purchased tractors and facilities for drying their produce; reduced the costs of raw materials; and expanded their markets.

Chairman Peter Jones and Elizabeth Jones meeting with a member of an agricultural cooperative in Villa Roblega, Dominican Republic. *Photo by Steve Vetter*

In 1979, farmers in the Dominican Republic saw their homes, land, and equipment devastated by Hurricanes David and Frederick. They were able to rebuild quickly and efficiently because their cooperative organizations were in place. These small landowners show pride and self-confidence in managing their own affairs, and they are determined in their joint efforts to create better lives for their families and their community. They know they are doing it themselves, but they also acknowledge the importance of the credit that was made available to them through their federation's loan fund.

The IAF's contribution to that loan fund helped the federation to mobilize local resources four times the amount of our grant. The essential ingredients for success, private ownership combined with joint action, also characterized the small furniture and clothing producers as well as the street vendors who were organizing to become owners of their pushcarts.

The contrast with another farming community we visited was stark. This community, which had also suffered severe hurricane damage in 1979, lacked any strong local organization that could stimulate and reinforce individual efforts. The existing farmers' association was loosely structured and required little financial commitment or other involvement from its members. According to the farmers themselves, hundreds of thousands of dollars had been made available in the aftermath of the hurricanes, but local participation and initiative was not encouraged in rehabilitation activities. Loans were not paid back, nor was there much expectation by donor agencies that they would be. The money provided, whether in loans or gifts, was largely squandered.

The contrast was also marked between those fruit and vegetable vendors who owned their pushcarts and those who paid much of their earnings in rent. By joining together into groups of four or more, the vendors are able to produce enough collateral to secure loans to purchase their carts from the Dominican Development Foundation, a private development institution organized by local business leaders. The pride and satisfaction of the new owners were evident, as were the excitement and determination of vendors who had recently formed their four-person associations and were pressing for credit to purchase carts. Their story illustrates how cooperative efforts can help poor people secure a better place in the market economy and how, by jointly doing what cannot be done alone, individual initiative is stimulated and economic advancement achieved.

Congressional Mandate

My sixth field trip to Latin America and the Caribbean confirmed once again my conviction that, in establishing the Inter-American Foundation in 1969, Congress created a very special institution—an autonomous foundation with public funds that would develop a unique partnership with private, nongovernmental organizations throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. This partnership has demonstrated how U.S. development assistance can creatively help mobilize local private resources in response to self-help initiatives of poor people.

To facilitate relations with private groups, Congress gave the Foundation many of the characteristics of a private institution. By law the Foundation is to be a small agency with low overhead; its staff cannot exceed 100 persons. Its management is vested in an independent board of seven directors, four of whom are drawn from the private sector. It must remain apart from short-term foreign policy considerations, and instead of channeling its assistance to governments, the Foundation was instructed to work with Latin Americans and Caribbeans on a people-to-people basis. Through its collaboration with private indigenous groups, the Foundation has managed to maintain greater con-

tinuity in its programs than is often possible with government-to-government operations.

IAF grants are supporting the initiatives of poor people trying innovative approaches to increase their incomes, create employment, improve health, and develop new skills. Throughout its program of grants, the Foundation has consistently pursued two purposes: to support and encourage local private organizations in their struggle against poverty, and to help poor people assume a major role in the resolution of their own problems, including the opportunity to participate more fully in the market economy.

Approximately $100 million out of the total of $134 million in IAF grants made during our ten-year history has assisted privately owned farms and businesses. Most of the remainder has supported community-organized services and research on issues of poverty and grassroots development. IAF funding in Latin America and the Caribbean has been more than matched by the contributions of others, including commitments from local business communities and from the low-income beneficiaries themselves. The amount of locally-generated resources often increases over time as organizations become stronger.

In urban areas, IAF grants assist small entrepreneurs who, for example, manufacture furniture, produce consumer goods, or sell food on their pushcarts. Some IAF-funded projects in rural areas also help small enterprises engaged in such activities as processing food and making crafts.

The bulk of the Foundation's assistance in rural areas is directed to small farmers. Many grants have been made to cooperative associations organized by these small private producers to buy raw materials at lower cost, to expand the markets for their products, or to obtain access to commercial credit. Other projects, largely in Indian communities, are assisting peasant groups engaged in traditional forms of cooperative farming.

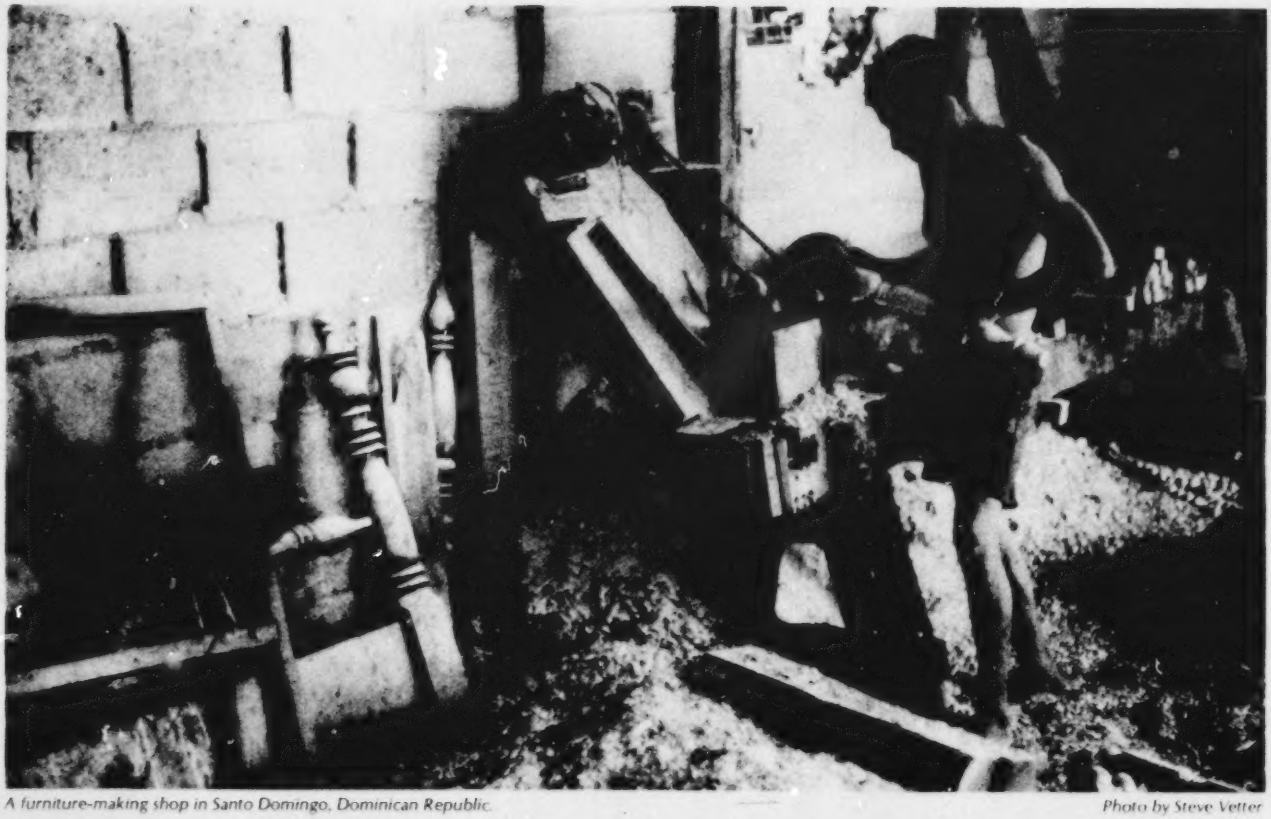
The Foundation assists many cooperatives that are either private businesses themselves, or provide services to other small enterprises. They compete in the market and are subject to market forces; they are privately owned; their membership is voluntary; and they engage in economically-productive activities. Cooperatives provide an opportunity for small landowners to take their limited earnings and invest them productively with other low-income farmers. They can thus become joint owners of farm machinery and facilities that alone they could not afford, and expand their participation in the market economy. Local business leaders are frequently important contributors to these cooperative efforts.

Partnership with Local Business

Members of business communities throughout Latin America and the Caribbean make private sector funds and management expertise available to IAF-supported organizations. In many countries, these business leaders have promoted the establishment of national development foundations (NDFs) to direct local resources to the self-help initiatives of poor people.

The Mexican Rural Development Foundation, for example, was established 12 years ago by highly successful and enlightened Mexican business leaders, and now offers credit and technical assistance to 15,000 small farmers in 18 states of Mexico. The Dominican Development Foundation, again with strong business backing, has provided more than $17 million in credit to farmers, street vendors, and other small entrepreneurs in the Dominican Republic. Similar foundations in Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, Trinidad and Tobago, Honduras, Nicaragua, and elsewhere are showing the special contribution the private sector can make to development efforts.

These private development foundations are assisting groups that government bureaucracies



A furniture-making shop in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. *Photo by Steve Vetter*

have been unable to reach effectively. Over the past ten years, the Foundation has made more than 40 grants, totaling $13 million, to 13 NDFs. The largest portion of these grants has been for loan funds for rural cooperatives, small enterprises, and self-help housing projects. The Foundation has seen its grant funds used over and over again as they help mobilize local resources.

IAF Accomplishments

These and other Foundation activities are demonstrating one effective way that U.S. public funds can be combined with private development resources to support the initiatives of poor people to help themselves. Foundation grants bypass layers of bureaucracy and go directly to local, non-governmental groups in Latin America and the Caribbean that are working with the poor. Funds are contributing to many organizations and people that previously had no access to development assistance or affordable credit. The Foundation has demonstrated how a governmental development agency can cooperate with community and business groups in support of grassroots, self-help projects that enhance the productive potential and independence of poor people.

Foundation grants have dispelled many misconceptions about the poor. They have, for example, shown that some community services can be provided on a self-sustaining basis because the poor are prepared to pay for services that meet their needs. The Foundation's projects have also shown that the poor can be responsible borrowers. When they combine their borrowing capacities through cooperative organizations, they can become attractive clients to credit institutions. In our ten-year history we have seen that the poor work hard, make substantial sacrifices, and contribute more to the economy when they can see the prospects of benefitting from their own efforts.

The Foundation works in almost every country in Latin America and the Caribbean, and it has gained the confidence and respect of a wide variety of people. The Foundation maintains that trust by responding to the local initiatives of private groups, by respecting their capacity to make decisions for themselves, and by keeping its activities nonpartisan. The trust, access, and legitimacy that it has built reaffirms the soundness of Congress' decision to establish the Foundation as an autonomous, semiprivate corporation to work with private organizations.

Recognition of IAF's Work

As Chairman of the Foundation's Board of Directors, it has been particularly gratifying to get to know the people with whom we work in Latin America and the Caribbean. Each visit makes me more impressed with the creative ways in which private resources can be mobilized to help the poor solve their own problems and improve their social and economic conditions.

The results of the Foundation's activities are increasingly recognized by people who are concerned with development. Several months ago, the Senate Appropriations Committee commended the Foundation in its report on the 1982 Foreign Aid Bill. The report, prepared by the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Robert Kasten (R-Wis.), stated the following:

> [The Inter-American Foundation's] approach to development has won widespread support for the Foundation in the Congress, in Latin America and in the Caribbean, and among the local organizations whose development initiatives it assists.
>
> Unlike larger, government-to-government assistance programs, the Foundation engages the poor and the disadvantaged in the process of development. Rather than being the objects of development schemes concocted by outsiders, the recipients of Foundation grants are, themselves, the initiators of projects. Moreover, before providing assistance, the Foundation assures itself that the project to be funded is supported by the local population and that these people have committed themselves and their limited resources to making projects succeed.
>
> The Committee strongly supports and encourages the Inter-American Foundation in its approach to development.

Within the House of Representatives, the Foundation was paid a special tribute by Congressman Robert Garcia (D-N.Y.), Chairman of the Hispanic Caucus, who has been a close observer of development in the region and is also working to improve the economic opportunities for poor people in our own cities. Last year, Congressman Garcia stated in the *Congressional Record:*

> What makes the work of the Foundation so special is that the beneficiaries of its grants put in their own time, labor, and money to guarantee the success of a project. More often than not, each dollar given by the Foundation is matched by funds from local groups. Bureaucracies and red tape are bypassed because the Foundation goes directly to local, non-government organizations.
>
> A typical Foundation grant was recently made to the Holy Cross Fathers in Haiti. The grant, although small, will nonetheless enable IDEA, a church-

supported organization, to expand its adult education program and community development activities in Cap Haitien, Haiti. Considering the difficulties the United States is having in handling the Haitian refugee question, a grant that helps Haitians help themselves should not only be encouraged but applauded.

The Foundation fosters creativity. It helps the poor to better themselves without making them permanently dependent on public funds. The IAF has a small staff, well versed in the cultures, languages, and problems of Latin America and the Caribbean. All of our Government's foreign aid programs would be well advised to follow the example set by the Foundation.

The successful partnership that has evolved between the Foundation and local private groups has been recognized within Latin America and the Caribbean. In Argentina last year, the Foundation made a grant to a community group in Lujan, an isolated and economically depressed town of 1,500 people in northwest Argentina. The group, Amigos de Lujan, is an association of private and public organizations that has obtained telephone, water, electrical, medical, and banking services for the town. With a Foundation grant of $40,000, the association will open a factory to make fruit and vegetable preserves, using the produce of small farmers in the region. This is the group's first business venture and will be the town's only locally-owned enterprise. The project depends not so much on the Foundation's grant, but on the efforts and commitment of private groups in Lujan.

The local initiative of the people of Lujan was commended in an editorial in the internationally renowned Argentine newspaper *La Prensa*:

> The Amigos de Lujan, the Association of Vegetable Producers, the Institute of Social Development of Cuyo, and the Inter-American Foundation all deserve special commendation for their enterprising spirit. These non-profit organizations combined forces to revive a dying industry. Many places in Argentina, following the example of Lujan, could overcome their problems by taking advantage of local resources and depending on private initiative rather than expecting all solutions to come from government.

My work with the Foundation, and especially the people associated with it here and abroad, has been one of the most rewarding and gratifying experiences I have ever had. For this I am eternally grateful.

Peter T. Jones
March 1, 1982

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

The lives of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean are never easy. Even in the best of times, they are characterized by uncertainty, scarcity, and back-breaking work. During the past year, however, the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America calculates that the economic growth rate for the region was the lowest in 35 years. As a result, unemployment was unusually high in most countries. The effects were particularly hard on the poor, who must always struggle to improve their situations but had to devise new ways simply to survive the past year.

The people who confront poverty have limited choices. Some of the most desperate—and some of the most dynamic—among the poor leave their countries to seek opportunities for employment elsewhere. They include the Mexicans crossing the Río Grande into the southwestern United States; the Haitians crowding into boats for Florida; and the Salvadorans and Guatemalans trekking into Mexico, the Colombians into Venezuela, and the Bolivians and Paraguayans into Argentina. And for the tens of thousands who migrate across international borders, there are hundreds of thousands who seek to improve their lives, or their children's lives, by moving from the countryside to the expanding towns and cities of their own countries. Over recent decades, these internal migrants have

President Peter Bell traveling with Julio Quispe Cruz, treasurer of the Taquile Tourism Committee, to the island of Taquile in Lake Titicaca, Peru. Photo by Marion Ritchey

transformed most of Latin America from rural to urban societies.

Although the majority of Latin Americans now live in towns and cities, the poorest people in the region continue to work and live mainly in rural areas. Approximately half of the rural people live in severe poverty, as compared with a quarter of the urban population. These rural poor are small farmers, sharecroppers, and wage laborers. For Latin America as a whole, two-thirds of the rural poor are landless. Small farmers, by virtue of their ownership of land, are usually not the poorest of the poor; but even they are increasingly forced to seek wage labor on larger farms to supplement their meager incomes. If they remain in the countryside, they must contend not only with the vicissitudes of the weather but also with the increasing costs of agricultural inputs, the fluctuating prices and uncertain markets for their products, and the economic policies of governments susceptible to growing urban pressures.

The urban poor are most likely to be located in small towns, but they are also in overcrowded tenement houses and burgeoning squatter settlements in metropolitan areas. A large and growing proportion of the urban poor—whether salaried employees, self-employed, or family members of the self-employed—participate in the small businesses which make up the informal sector. They do not receive the minimum wage; nor are they covered by the social security system. Nevertheless, they are able to make a living by providing goods and services at competitive prices to their neighbors or to firms in the more formal industrial sector. They often "save" on housing costs by squatting on vacant land and building their own dwellings. Their chances of eventually obtaining electricity and potable water are much better than in the countryside. So, too, are their chances of sending their children to school and of gaining access to health care.

Role of the Foundation

By any quantifiable measure, the role of the Inter-American Foundation in alleviating poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean is small. The Foundation's budget of $26 million last year is insignificant in relation to the needs of 100 million poor people in the region. Our funds are minuscule when compared with the resources of the World Bank, the United Nations Development Program, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. The Foundation's Congressional appropriation was just 1.5 percent of all U.S. government assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean, and 0.2 percent of all U.S. assistance to developing countries, including contributions to the multilateral lending institutions. Nevertheless, the Foundation fulfills a special role, one for which its small size may be a peculiar asset.

Unlike any other U.S. government or multilateral development institution, the Inter-American Foundation works primarily through private, non-governmental organizations on a people-to-people basis. We provide direct support for self-help initiatives of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean, preferring groups whose projects will serve as examples for development efforts elsewhere in the region. We expect the groups to demonstrate their commitment to the projects by contributing their own resources, by raising local counterpart funds, and by accounting responsibly for our funds. We also hope that they will learn from the project experiences and share that learning with the Foundation and with other interested organizations. We follow each Foundation-supported group, suffer through their disappointments, and celebrate their accomplishments. At the same time, we are committed not simply to the support of specific projects but to the testing and promotion of a set of ideas about grassroots development.

Guiding Assumptions

Several assumptions have guided the Foundation's approach to development and have been tested during our first decade of experience. First, we remain impressed by the human quality and economic promise of the people whose efforts we support in Latin America and the Caribbean. The small farmers, sharecroppers, migrant laborers, itinerant vendors, market women, and artisans with whom we work are resourceful, energetic, and committed. Remote rural communities and urban squatter settlements are filled with people who are struggling for survival and advancement against great odds—like the wind-chafed Indian women in the Andean highlands who never cease spinning their yarn while tending sheep, walking to the market, or nursing their infants. We are moved by the dignity and resilience of such people, and by their capacity for hard work.

Second, we believe that organization and cooperation among the poor are essential for the success of their self-help efforts. By combining their meager resources and working together toward commmon ends, poor people can realize economies of scale, gain increased bargaining power, and pave the way for pursuing more ambitious goals. The significance of such organization and cooperation is underscored by the consequences of its absence. Isolation reinforces poverty, ignorance, and despair, and turns poor people against one another in their competition for scarce resources. By joining together in marketing their crops, small farmers can expect a better return for their labors. By pooling resources for bulk purchases through cooperative stores, remote communities can obtain staples at lower prices. Neighborhood associations in urban settlements can resolve local disputes and mobilize energies to collect rubbish, to construct schools, to install electricity and water, and to improve housing.

Third, we have seen that governmental and commercial institutions in the region pass up opportunities for investment in projects of the poor which could pay off economically and socially if given a chance. Among the obstacles to such investment are stereotypical views that underestimate what groups of people with low incomes can accomplish. A further impediment is the fact that poverty is nearly always coupled with little formal education, limited management experience, and few physical assets to serve as equity. By providing seed capital for projects, we seek to assist groups in leveraging support from other sources and to demonstrate that the poor can devise and manage their own development projects. Our grants show that groups of poor people will make sacrifices for long-term objectives; that they can put aside savings from woefully small incomes for developmental purposes; and that they can become worthy credit risks for financial institutions which had not previously dealt with them.

Fourth, our charter does not confine our grantmaking to economically productive enterprises. The Foundation was created by Congress also to support the social aspects of development. Grants for community-based activities in education, nutrition, health, and housing are meant directly to improve the quality of life of poor people. We have learned, however, that these social investments can contribute importantly to economic development. In fact, we have seen that economic and social development must go together if either is to prosper for long. We are impressed by the extent to which low-income groups themselves are devising strategies for providing their communities with social services. The private initiatives of the poor will not completely supersede government responsibilities in these areas; but government programs, to be effective, must complement and support self-help efforts.

Finally, we believe that strong, active grassroots organizations of poor people are important demo-

cratic institutions in their own right, and that they are vital to functioning democracies at the national level. Rural cooperatives, neighborhood associations, trade unions, and other such organizations increase members' stakes in their societies. They also serve as training grounds for participation, leadership, and collective decision-making about economic and social matters. The prospects for democracy in the region depend not only on whether citizens vote for their representatives. They also depend on whether people of varying means and needs can voluntarily work together to solve their own problems and effectively register their legitimate demands with the government. Grassroots organizations can express and mediate people's aspirations, and increase the likelihood that governments will respond to local problems. And when governments are authoritarian, such organizations can still accomplish some of their goals, and shelter a modicum of freedom, participation, and autonomy for people within their communities.

Andean market women. *Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas*

Setbacks and Accomplishments

Over the past year, the Foundation and its grantees experienced our share of disappointments. In Central America those disappointments related most often to the disruptions that widespread violence inevitably inflicts on the poor. Many of the groups with which we once worked in El Salvador have suffered directly from the conflict there. In some cases, the groups have disbanded; in others, they have been forced to curtail their developmental activities. There were setbacks elsewhere, too. In the 1970's, the Foundation had supported experiments in Peru and Chile to develop worker self-managed enterprises. Despite sacrifices by their worker-owners, many of these firms, like numerous other small companies, have failed to survive the combination of foreign competition and world recession. In Jamaica lower sugar prices, higher costs, and the government's reorganization of the sugar sector led to the dissolution of the national sugar workers' cooperative, whose education program we had assisted.

Despite these disappointments, we were encouraged by the continuing accomplishments of most Foundation-supported groups and by the redoubled efforts of others who have fallen short of their aspirations. More than 800 of the 900 organizations which the Foundation has funded over the past ten years still exist as vital forces for participation and development in their communities. In Colombia a self-help housing organization leveraged seven times its initial grant from the Foundation last year, and financed the construction of 435 houses with commercial and governmental credit and personal savings. In the Dominican Republic the national cooperative confederation mobilized local resources for its credit fund that were three and a half times the amount of its Foundation grant. Over the past four years, it has made loans to its members totaling more than ten times the grant.

In Colombia, Mexico, and Ecuador, the ideas and methods of Foundation-supported programs were adopted by ministries of education seeking to reach Indian communities.

In Uruguay a national federation of wool producers inaugurated a new processing center which is serving more than 3,000 farmers. The federation ranks among the top five wool exporters in Uruguay, assuring small producers a price competitive with that of large landowners. In the Dominican Republic a community development foundation inaugurated two centers for tropical organic farming and appropriate technology. The centers now serve as "schools" for training hundreds of Dominican small farmers in new techniques for increasing productivity while lowering costs and protecting the environment. In Peru a cooperative of artisans from 13 communities near Huancayo has introduced improvements in the home-made looms of its weavers, organized a common outlet for their products, and added approximately 50 percent to their basic incomes from farming. A revolving loan fund in Paraguay freed a network of 1,000 small cotton farmers from the local creditors to whom they had been obligated to sell their crops. By cooperatively marketing the cotton, the farmers added 30 percent to the price they obtained. SISTREN, a group of Jamaican women street cleaners who had formed a theater, stole the show at the Caribbean festival of the arts in Barbados last summer. They continue to inspire Jamaican audiences with their dramatization of the situations of poor women.

In 1981 the Foundation observed its tenth anniversary. In our first decade, we gave priority to supporting a variety of approaches to grassroots development throughout the region. Over the last year, we have given increased attention to evaluating those experiences, sorting out what has and has not worked, and sharing the lessons with our grantees and with other development organizations. The products of these efforts will come slowly; but they have already resulted in reports on the Foundation's work in rural credit, on our experience in community health, and on our graduate fellowship and internship programs. Last year we also published a summary of the lessons from our experience with grassroots organizations and a statistical profile of our first ten years of grant-making. Other evaluative studies are well advanced on poor women in development, worker self-managed

A Peruvian schoolgirl. *Photo by Ann Puntch*

enterprises in Peru and Chile, small businesses in the Caribbean, and cultural expression and its importance for grassroots development in Bolivia. In addition, we are intensifying our efforts at evaluating individual projects.

At times the lessons from our experience will be spread through publication of evaluations. More often we expect our grantees to speak for themselves. For example, we have commissioned a series of six oral histories on Foundation-assisted groups throughout the region. In Colombia last year, we helped to finance a meeting of some 26 community-based groups, including 20 grantees, to discuss their differing approaches to common problems. We also helped a Colombian from an innovative program for the rehabilitation of street children to advise juvenile justice officials in the United States and educators at the Organization of American States. Similarly, the former manager of a successful self-help housing program in El Salvador is serving as a resident consultant to a private foundation in the Dominican Republic. Such exchanges are an important part of spreading the word about what has worked in grassroots organization and development.

The following pages briefly discuss each of the grants which the Foundation made over the last year, but they can only begin to evoke the excitement which we feel about the groups and the commitment which the groups feel toward their projects. Last year was a difficult year for poor people in the hemisphere. By and large, they had to struggle hard just to survive; and when they advanced, it was often against long odds. For that reason, their efforts at grassroots development were all the more worthy of our support; and their accomplishments, the more deserving of our respect.

Peter D. Bell
March 1, 1982

PROGRAM REVIEW

In fiscal year 1981, as in past years, the Inter-American Foundation allocated the largest share of its funding to projects for rural and agricultural development. The principal beneficiaries were small, low-income farmers working to increase their production and expand their markets. Some projects supported off-farm enterprises to generate new sources of income and employment in depressed rural areas. The Foundation gave increasing attention to the urban poor through grants for the development of small businesses, the strengthening of community and neighborhood organizations, and the expansion of opportunities for vocational education and training. Other areas of Foundation grant-making included research and analysis of development issues affecting the poor and disadvantaged, legal assistance to peasants and workers, and cultural expression reinforcing social and economic development.

Overall in fiscal year 1981, the Foundation approved 220 new grants and 105 supplements to previous grants. These funding actions resulted in project support totaling $21.9 million, compared to $23.2 million in FY 1980, $17.1 million in FY 1979, and $11.9 million in FY 1978. Grants totaling more than $2 million were made in two countries, Colombia and Chile; grants for more than $1 million were made in seven other countries—Peru, Mexico, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, and Guatemala. The Foundation's funding in the Caribbean increased from $2.6 million in FY 1980 to $4.7 million in FY 1981.

Agricultural and Rural Development

A majority of the rural population of Latin America and the Caribbean live in conditions of extreme poverty. The incomes, wages, and productivity of small farmers and rural workers are low, while rates of unemployment and under-employment are high. The rural poor have limited access to most government services whether for credit and technical assistance or for health and education. The situation is not improving in most countries. Small farmers are being displaced from their land, either to join the ranks of rural laborers working at sub-standard wages or to move to towns and cities where employment prospects are uncertain for unskilled and often illiterate migrants.

There is, nonetheless, a vitality and resilience among the rural poor in Latin America and the Caribbean that sustain their continuing struggle to improve their lives and those of their families and children. The Foundation's work builds on that vitality and resilience as it assists small farmers, peasants, and agricultural laborers in their efforts to devise technologies appropriate to their needs, to experiment with new forms of social and economic organization, and to create new sources of income and employment. Last year the Foundation committed $8.3 million to projects for rural development, representing nearly 40 percent of its funding.

Many Foundation grants were made directly to local organizations of small farmers. Projects in Belize, for example, are financing the efforts of two cooperative groups to expand their production, one in rice and the other in honey. Grants in Dominica and St. Kitts are assisting fishing cooperatives to organize and to initiate educational programs for their members. Two peasant communities in Paraguay received Foundation support: one to expand production of charcoal, the other to establish a nursery for orange trees.

The Foundation also supported regional associations of community groups and cooperatives. A cooperative federation in Guatemala, for example, received Foundation funds tc organize a fertilizer importing service for its members. Grants to small farmer federations in Colombia, Panama, Bolivia, and Peru helped to establish loan funds and educational programs for affiliated cooperatives. A federation in Honduras received a grant which financed

Photo by Martin Hambauer Reiff

the expansion of its programs of technical assistance and education to 26 cooperatives.

Other grants went to organizations providing services to small rural groups. A private development organization in Haiti is using Foundation funds to work with low-income farmers in coffee production and marketing, to maintain a demonstration farm and animal husbandry center, and to extend its community health activities. Service organizations in Uruguay and Colombia received grants to assist small farmers to improve the marketing of their produce. A grant in Chile helped establish an experimental program of crop insurance, while projects in Paraguay, Colombia, and Argentina contributed resources to revolving loan funds for small farmers. Grants in Mexico and Guatemala are assisting the development, testing, and dissemination of new, low-cost farming techniques.

Foundation grants are also supporting the development of rural enterprises, mostly in the area of food processing, that provide employment for displaced agricultural labor and markets for small farmer produce. An Indian community in the Peruvian highlands received funding to start a dairy and cheese-making operation. A grant in the Dominican Republic financed the establishment of several bakeries. With Foundation support, a rural cooperative in Bolivia started a brick-making enterprise; a furniture-making cooperative in Colombia began the milling of raw lumber.

Education and Training

The Foundation gives special emphasis to developing the skills of the poor and increasing their opportunities for productive employment. Education and training were the principal purposes of grants totaling some $3.5 million in fiscal year 1981. In addition, more than half of the Foundation's other projects contained a significant educational component including, for example, courses in leadership and management, community and cooperative development, and health and nutrition.

Most grants for education and training went to programs of vocational training to increase the productivity and incomes of urban and rural workers and open up new job opportunities to them. Projects in Haiti, Bolivia, Nicaragua, and Chile are preparing small farmers to use new agricultural production methods. In Colombia, a grant is supporting an educational program for rural artisans and craftworkers. A project in Paraguay is assisting 66 Guarani families to acquire skills in farming, animal husbandry, and carpentry. Small grants in Jamaica and Peru are supporting programs to train unemployed youth in metal-working and carpentry. In a few countries, including Paraguay and Dominica, Foundation grants are assisting vocational programs that contain basic literacy training. And in Jamaica, a Foundation-supported project is providing retarded persons with basic skills to earn a living.

Photo by Martin Hambauer Reiff

A significant number of grants contributed to education and training activities for women. In the Caribbean, the Foundation is assisting a program of administrative and vocational training for women trade unionists. Grants in Colombia, Bolivia, and Mexico are helping women's groups to organize educational programs to provide their members with marketable skills. Foundation support to a federation of agricultural cooperatives in Guatemala is being used to train Indian women in home economics, child care, nutrition, and health.

Community Services

In countries throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, poor people have formed organizations to secure services for their communities and neighborhoods. Foundation grants of $4.2 million in fiscal year 1981 assisted such local organizations in efforts to improve health care, housing, and food distribution. Besides helping to provide services, the grants are also intended to strengthen the communities and organizations themselves and increase their ability to take on other tasks.

Foundation grants in support of health and nutrition projects last year assisted communities to develop programs of preventive health. Projects in Paraguay and Chile are training local health workers selected by the participating communities. A group working with several highland communities in Bolivia will provide health and education services based on traditional medicine. In Guatemala, the Foundation is assisting efforts to provide health services and training to Indian communities, and in Costa Rica, a community project to improve water and sanitation received support. A project in Haiti is training health workers to deliver eye care services to the poor.

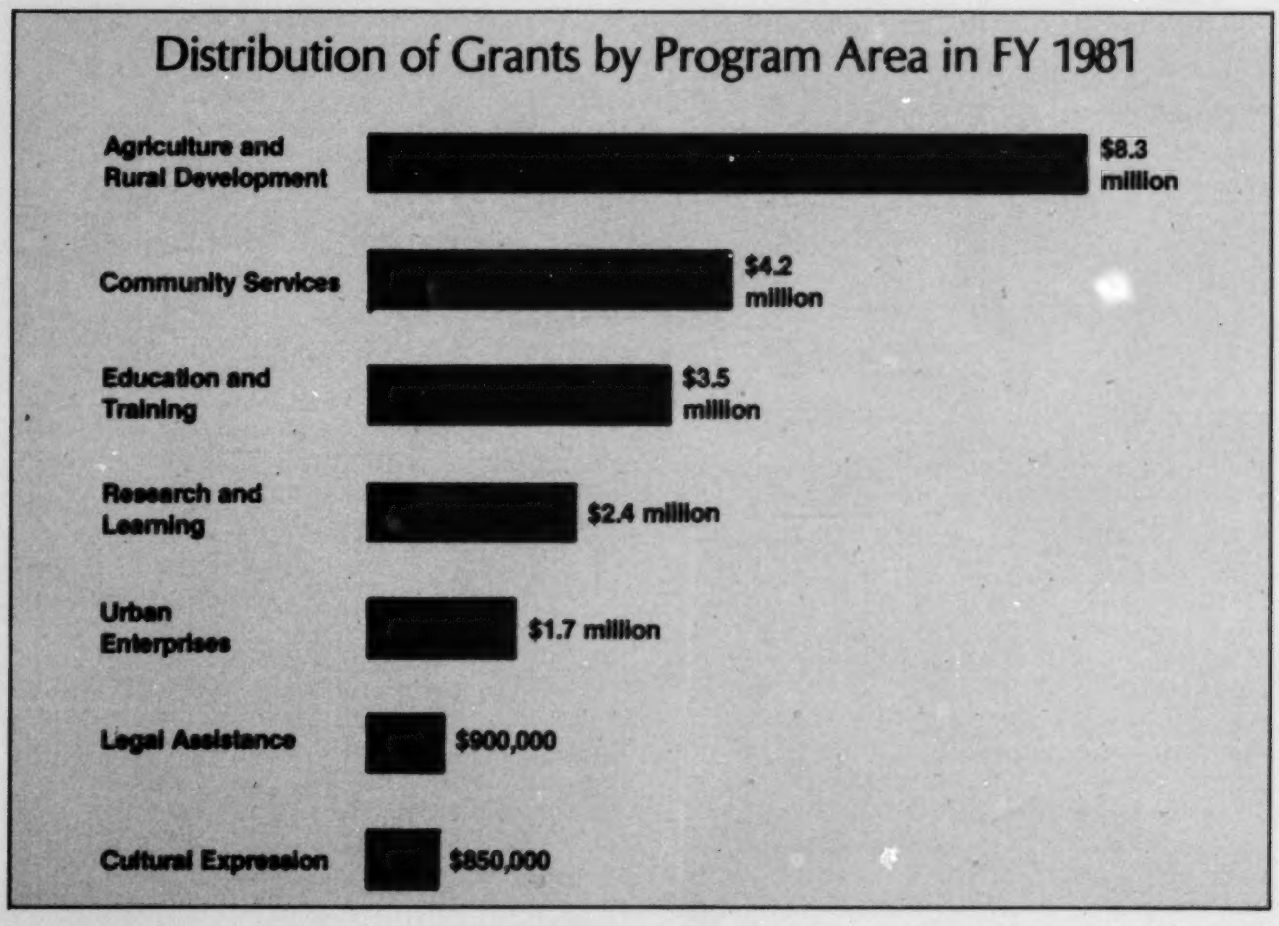
Self-help housing programs supported by the Foundation are assisting poor families obtain decent housing at low cost. Grants in Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, and Argentina are helping residents of poor communities acquire materials and technical assistance to construct their own homes. Another grant is enabling a private foundation in the Dominican Republic to draw on the experience of a self-help housing organization in El Salvador in developing its own program.

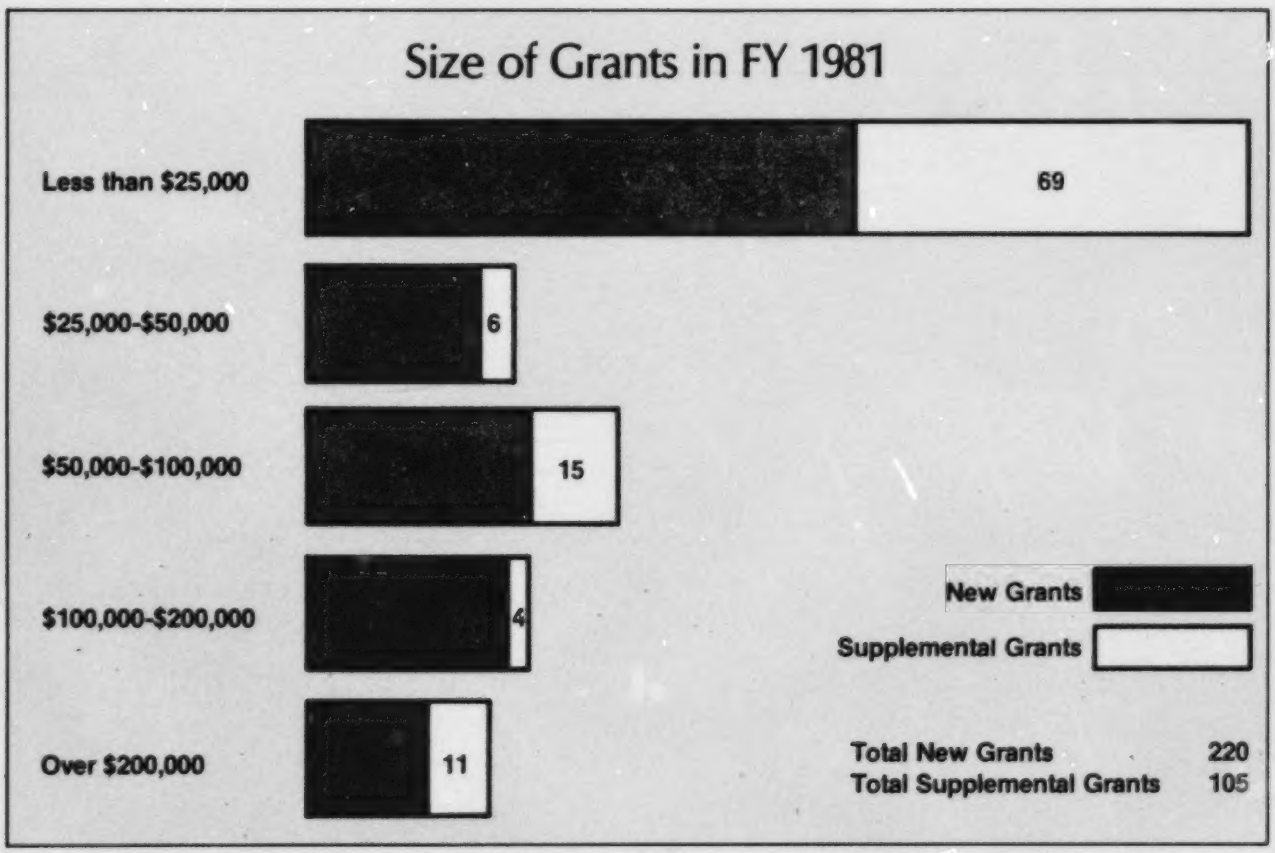
Basic consumer items are overpriced and often difficult to obtain in remote areas of Latin America and the Caribbean. In Colombia, St. Vincent, and Suriname, grants are enabling isolated communities to establish cooperative stores to assure the availablity of food staples and other necessities at reasonable prices.

Urban Enterprises

Small enterprises are a major source of employment and income for the urban poor in Latin America and the Caribbean. In fiscal year 1981, the Foundation granted $1.7 million for technical assistance, credit, and raw materials required by small urban-based businesses to expand or improve their operations.

Some of the grants went directly to small enterprises or cooperatives to strengthen them financially and permit their expansion. Projects in the Dominican Republic and Mexico assisted cooperative enterprises engaged in woodworking and furniture production. In Argentina, the Foundation supported the establishment of a factory for fruit and vegetable preserves that will provide a market for the produce of farmers in the region. Grants in Peru are assisting a small business that recycles paper bags and a workshop that makes school uniforms. In Bolivia, Foundation funds enabled an association of itinerant vendors to produce their own aluminum pots; another grant helped a high-





land community establish a bakery.

Most of the Foundation's support for urban enterprises went to organizations that serve small businesses in Latin America and the Caribbean with credit, technical assistance, and marketing facilities. A private development foundation in the Dominican Republic has initiated a program to assist street vendors and other small entrepreneurs. Other grants are supporting private groups in Dominica and Guyana that provide diverse services to small businesses. A federation of industrial cooperatives in Honduras is using Foundation funds to offer programs of credit, marketing, and education to their affiliated cooperatives. In Jamaica, an organization of blind people has received a grant to create a loan fund to assist the business ventures of its members.

Research and Learning

The Foundation approved $2.4 million in grants last year for research and analysis on issues related to poverty, grassroots development, and popular participation. These grants are helping to generate new information and understanding about the problems of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean, how the poor are affected by different policies and programs, and how they can, and do, work to improve their situations. The Foundation is also seeking to test its own ideas and approaches, and identify new ways of thinking and acting on development problems.

Most of the grants went to research centers in Latin America and the Caribbean. Researchers in Ecuador and Argentina received assistance to study the employment and living conditions of rural migrants and other urban poor. An economic research center in Chile is using Foundation funds to analyze the effects of public policies on health, housing, and social security. Grants in Uruguay and Bolivia are supporting research on survival strategies for small farmers. In Peru, one Foundation project is helping to train young social scientists in field research, and another is supporting studies of highland populations. A grant in Mexico is financing a study of food consumption among low income groups. The Foundation also supported the participation of academics, development workers, and graduate students from Mexico in the research and training activities of a new center for U.S.-Mexican relations at the University of California at San Diego. A grant to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars helped to fund a conference on democracy and authoritarianism in Latin America and a series of seminars on the Caribbean.

Some research grants were made to groups directly engaged in development projects. In Bolivia, for example, a social action agency received Foundation funding to examine marketing problems in three highland regions. A grant to a rural training institute in Haiti supported three roundtable discussions on community development issues. The Foundation also contributed to a meeting in Peru of organizations of the physically handicapped.

Legal Assistance

In their continuing struggle for survival and advancement, poor people in Latin America regularly face legal problems that threaten their income, livelihood, and person. Small farmers confront challenges to their land titles; workers are denied minimum wages or other labor code protections;

Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas

women and minorities suffer illegal discrimination; and bureaucratic obstacles prevent the poor from taking advantage of their rights to health care and other social benefits. What they seek is the just application of existing laws.

Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas

The Foundation made grants totaling nearly $900,000 to assist private groups that are working with peasants and workers to protect their legal rights. In Colombia, a grant is supporting a group of young lawyers working on the legal problems of Indian communities. A Foundation grant in Jamaica helped establish a mobile program of legal services to reach remote areas. Other projects supported a legal aid center for migrant laborers in Ecuador and a program of legal services for urban workers in Peru. The Foundation also contributed to the formation of the Andean Commission of Jurists to help safeguard the legal rights of the rural poor.

Cultural Expression

The Foundation makes a small number of grants each year to encourage cultural expression in poor communities, to preserve and develop traditional arts and handicrafts, and to strengthen cultural identity among Indians and other ethnic minorities in the region. In fiscal year 1981, 16 such projects were approved for $850,000. Some of these activities, including support for artisan groups, had commercial purposes as well; others were related to community organization efforts or to educational programs.

A Foundation grant in Jamaica is allowing community development groups to experiment with drama presentations in their educational projects and assisting public schools to organize theater programs. Another grant, to an art school in Jamaica, helped pay for the preparation of *Maddah Goose*, a book of children's nursery rhymes written in local dialect. In Ecuador, the Foundation is assisting efforts to preserve Indian and Black folklore traditions. An artisan organization in Bolivia is using Foundation support to introduce new techniques of knitting and sewing, and a women's theater group in Jamaica received assistance to establish a textile design and silk screen workshop.

Mapuche farmers attending an adult literacy course in Temuco, Chile. *Photo by Martin Hambauer Reiff*

School children in Cochabamba, Bolivia. *Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas*

Learning to read through radio. *Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas*

REPORTS FROM THE REGIONS

ANDEAN REGION

The Foundation approved projects totaling $6 million in the Andean region.

Most funding went to peasant production and marketing associations, consumer groups, small urban-based businesses, and service organizations offering training, education, and legal assistance. Women manage many of these projects.

Colombia, with its tradition of local development efforts, received grants for $2.7 million, accounting for 45 percent of all funding in the region. Projects supported small farmer groups, such as the women of the Kamsa Indian community of Putumayo, who received a grant to increase vegetable and milk production. On the north coast, a grant provided working capital to a rice production cooperative to operate its own mill. A cooperative marketing project in the Cauca Valley, the result of a four-year organizational effort by local leaders, will help some 30 communities to sell their agricultural products directly to urban consumers.

Grants totaling $280,000 were made in Ecuador. A grant in the Amazon region is assisting 500 Indian families to organize an agricultural production cooperative. Another grant is helping a program in Quito that provides shelter, training, and legal assistance for migrant laborers. A project in Esmeraldas supports an effort to collect and catalogue Black history and folklore in the region.

Organizations in Peru received grants totaling $1.6 million. The Foundation supported rural production cooperatives, consumer stores, and worker self-managed enterprises. Several grants are funding projects in Quechua-speaking peasant communities that have been bypassed by most development efforts. In the *pueblos jovenes*, Lima's impoverished slums, the Foundation is assisting a group of unemployed workers to develop a scrap paper recycling business. A group of women lawyers in Lima received support for a program of legal assistance to urban workers.

The Foundation approved grants for $1.4 million in Bolivia. Most projects are assisting the income producing activities of poor people. A small grant has enabled a group of itinerant vendors to produce their own pots and pans for sale. Several grants are supporting educational initiatives. The Foundation funded an adult training program in which teachers travel to market towns and provide courses to Aymara Indians without interrupting their agricultural work. Rural women's organizations were supported in five different regions of Bolivia. In southwestern Bolivia, a Foundation grant is assisting a cooperative to improve the production and marketing of quinoa, a nutritious native grain which was widely grown in pre-colonial times.

The Foundation approved only one grant in Venezuela last year. It was for $85,000 to support a regional association of peasant farmers in the destitute eastern region of the country.

BOLIVIA

New Grants

Artesanias La Khochalita
$98,115 Two years
La Khochalita, a self-managed artisan association, is expanding and improving its handicraft production. The grant includes funds for training in technical and administrative skills and for purchasing new equipment and buying wool in bulk. (BO-082)

Instituto Nacional Khechwa Aymara (INKA)
$118,222 Three years
The Instituto Nacional Khechwa Aymara is conducting an experimental health care and education project based on the traditional knowledge of the Andean people. Funds are paying for the establishment of health education centers in two communities and the training of local health workers. (BO-097)

Central Regional de Cooperativas Agropecuarias "El Ceibo", Ltda.
$198,000 Two Years
This regional cooperative association of peasant farmers is improving the processing and marketing of cacao beans. Funds have been used to build drying and fermenting facilities, to conduct technical and social development courses, and to purchase vehicles. (BO-098)

Cooperativa Industrial Santa Rosa, Ltda.
$6,238 One year
The cooperative will construct, equip, and operate a small bakery in La Paz that will provide employment and increased incomes for the cooperative's 22 members. (BO-102)

Cooperativa Agricola Artesanal "Exaltación", Ltda.
$17,500 Two years
The Cooperativa Exaltación will establish a small brick-making factory owned and managed by its workers. Clay from the cooperative members' jointly held lands will be the primary raw material. The proj-

Quechua Indian farmers taking their produce to market. *Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas*

ect will create a new source of employment for impoverished day laborers and enable the cooperative to expand its educational program. (BO-103)

Agrocentral
$159,065 Two years
Agrocentral, a federation of 12 cooperatives in Chuquisaca, is organizing mobile teams to conduct education programs for member groups. The grant will also provide support for technical assistance and a loan fund for community projects. (BO-106)

Centro Femenino del Club de Madres
$42,086 Two years
The Centro Femenino is strengthening and expanding its network of mothers' clubs through an educational program and construction of new central facilities. Training will be offered in literacy, health, nutrition, handicrafts, accounting, and cooperative administration. (BO-108)

Centro de Educación Técnica-Humanistica-Agropecuaria (CETHA)
$80,250 Two years
The Centro is expanding its mobile adult education program in primary and secondary studies, vocational training, and agriculture. The training programs will reach the Aymara population without interfering with the agricultural cycle. (BO-109)

Cooperativa Porvenir
$13,342 One year
The group has opened a workshop on the outskirts of La Paz to produce clothing for sale in low-income neighborhoods, providing employment for 19 men and women who are recent migrants from rural areas. (BO-113)

Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social (CERES)
$130,680 Two years
This research group is analyzing subsistence strategies of small farmer households in the Cochabamba region. The group will determine the importance to the small farmer economy of agricultural and non-agricultural activities. (BO-114)

Cooperativa Sallalle
$13,500 Two years
The cooperative is organizing a community store that will offer basic consumer items and agricultural inputs at reasonable prices. The project also includes funds for courses in cooperative management. (BO-115)

Centro de Audiovisuales Educativos
$58,000 Two years
The Centro de Audiovisuales Educativos is expanding its production of educational slide programs. Presentations will be prepared on health, sex education, agriculture, leadership skills, and Bolivian history for development programs serving poor and often illiterate people. (BO-116)

Central de Cooperativas Agropecuarias "Operación Tierra"
$105,726 Three years
The project is introducing new processing technology and improving the marketing of quinoa, a grain native to the Andean highlands. The Central will conduct an educational program for members and organize regional meetings with other quinoa producers to discuss common problems. (BO-117)

Centro de Promoción y Formación de la Mujer
$69,934 Three years
The project encourages cooperation among groups from two regions of Bolivia. The Centro will develop exchanges of food products and medicinal plants, and will conduct training programs in health, nutrition, crafts, and cultural expression. (BO-119)

Pedro Ovio Martínez
Juan de Dios Yapita Moya
$5,000
Foundation funds enabled a Quechua and an Aymara scholar to attend courses and workshops at Cornell University. (BO-121)

Asociación Departamental de la Mujer Campesina de Oruro (ADEMCO)
$6,947 One year
ADEMCO will organize and equip a training center and offer courses in crafts and rural administration to members in three altiplano provinces. (BO-122)

Asociación de Vendedores Ambulantes Rurales de Ollas de Aluminio (AVAROA)
$18,400 Three years
Itinerant vendors of pots and pans will manufacture their own wares for sale. Control over production will allow the vendors to increase their profits from the sale of pots in rural fairs. (BO-125)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Cooperativa Agrícola Integral Mineros (CAIM)
$69,271
The Cooperativa is expanding its services to reach more rural communities. CAIM will use profits from a consumer store to set up an agricultural loan fund for member communities. (BO-051)

Radio San Gabriel
$89,300
Radio San Gabriel will continue to offer health education and services to more than 100 communities in the Bolivian highlands. (BO-072)

Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO)
$30,300
Acción Cultural Loyola (ACLO) is studying agricultural markets in Chuquisaca, Potosi, and Tarija. Results of the research will be used to

help the Cooperativa Integral Campesina (COINCA) improve the marketing of its products. (BO-074)

Centro de Promoción Campesina Ayni
$15,300
The Centro is consolidating its training center in La Paz and organizing training facilities in three rural communities. Courses are being offered in accounting, health, literacy, rural unions, economics, and history. (BO-086)

COLOMBIA

New Grants

Asociación Colombiana para el Estudio de la Población (ACEP)
$164,000 Two years
Under the sponsorship of ACEP, Magdalena Leon de Leal, a Colombian sociologist, is organizing a two-year educational program on problems of poor women in the Colombian labor force. Activities include publication of articles, organization of training seminars for personnel of Colombia's major development agencies, and an education and legal assistance program for domestic servants in Bogota. (CO-189)

Fundación Orientación Servicio Juvenil
$5,000 One Year
Irenarco Ardila shared with U.S. educators and juvenile justice authorities his nine years' experience working with the *gamines*, or street youth, of Bogota. (CO-196)

Cooperativa de Producción Agrícola de Bayunca, Ltda.
$12,600 Three years
The Cooperativa is expanding its education program in a small rural community near Cartagena and will continue efforts to establish an agricultural production and marketing program. Funds also paid legal fees for the cooperative to defend its land title. (CO-197)

Federación de Cooperativas del Cauca
$384,448 Three years
The Federación will provide technical assistance to member and nonmember cooperatives throughout Cauca to strengthen their administrative capabilities. A rotating credit fund will provide low interest loans to member cooperatives and generate revenue for the federation. (CO-198)

Cooperativa de Productores y Trabajadores de Bolivar, Ltda. (COOPROTRABOL)
$110,180 Two years
COOPROTRABOL, a rice milling and marketing cooperative, will operate its mill on a year-round basis. Funds will be utilized for production credit to producers and for the purchase of harvested rice from cooperative members for milling. (CO-200)

Fundación Educadora San Nicolás, Comunidad por los Niños
$147,440 Two years
The Fundación is supporting activities in rural and urban communities to address problems of children from poor families. (C0-204)

Estudios Rurales Latinoamericanos
$10,000 Two years
The grant supports efforts to increase the circulation of this Colombian journal of rural studies. *Estudios Rurales Latinoamericanos* is the only Latin American journal concerned with rural problems. (CO-206)

Cooperativa de Trabajadores Industrias y Artesanias Varias Lid del LLano, Ltda. (COOTRALID)
$9,480 One year
COOTRALID, a woodworkers' cooperative in Villavicencio, has enlarged its workshop and begun to process raw lumber for sale to local woodcraftsmen. (CO-208)

Organización de Mercadeo del Valle del Cauca
$472,798 Three years
This regional peasant organization is initiating a marketing program to distribute agricultural goods directly from peasant producers to urban consumers. The profits will strengthen the organization's ability to provide services to several thousand families in member peasant organizations throughout Valle. (CO-210)

Empresa Comunitaria Jabotiyama
$18,150 Three years
The grant will help increase the agricultural production and organizational capacities of this community enterprise of Kamsa Indian women in the Sibundoy Valley. (CO-212)

Empresa Comunitaria Bengbe Botamanine
$13,800 Three years
This grant is also directed to increasing the agricultural production and organizational capacities of a community enterprise of Kamsa Indian women in the Sibundoy Valley. (CO-213)

Instituto Femenino de Promoción Social Rural Diversificado Maria Auxiliadora
$60,000 One year
The Instituto, a women's training center, will improve its educational facilities and strengthen its economic base. The Instituto teaches rural women leadership and vocational skills, and encourages community development efforts. (CO-214)

Coordinación Colombiana de Trabajo Voluntario (CCTV)
$80,760 Three years
The CCTV and the Agencia del Voluntariados de Bogotá y Cundinamarca is initiating a training program for women in the *barrio* of Patio

A street musician in Bolivia. *Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas*

Bonito in southwest Bogota. The program will help strengthen a women's association to conduct economic and social activities in the *barrio*. (CO-215)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Fundación para las Comunidades Colombianas (FUNCOL)
$424,456
The Fundación is continuing its legal aid services to Indian communities in Colombia. FUNCOL also produced a documentary film on the first conference of Colombian Indians. (CO-083)

Centro de Estudios Comunales Aplicados (CECA)
$306,450
The Centro de Estudios Comunales Aplicados (CECA) provides technical assistance to community-based housing projects organized and carried out by neighborhood groups in Pereira and Bogota. (CO-119)

Grupo de Producción y Consumo Paloblanco
$19,380
The Grupo will expand its workshop and purchase six new sewing machines. Profits will be used to establish a community store and clinic. (CO-120)

Asociación Colombiana de Promoción Artesanal
$211,119
The Asociación is organizing an educational program for rural artisans and helping the artisans to develop their own organization. (CO-121)

Corporación Integral para el Desarrollo Cultural y Social (CODECAL)
$11,329
The grant helped pay for CODECAL's production of educational materials for use in rural areas. (CO-133)

Fundación para el Desarrollo (FUNDER)
$93,186
The Fundación is increasing supplies for its consumer stores and will sponsor a regional meeting of peasant leaders. (CO-169)

Centro San Pedro Claver
$72,615
This small farmer group is securing land titles and establishing a community agricultural enterprise near the town of Arroyo Piedra on Colombia's north coast. (CO-171)

ECUADOR

New Grants

Programa de Antropología para el Ecuador
$53,330 Two years
The Programa de Antropología is helping folklorist Juan García to collect and catalogue traditional Black folklore in two areas of Ecuador. (EC-074)

Programa de Antropología para el Ecuador
$12,400 One year
The Programa de Antropología will publish three studies on Ecuadorian society. (EC-075)

Vicariato Apostólico de Esmeraldas
$14,400 Two years
The Vicariato is developing a collection of books and documents on the social and economic problems of Blacks and Indians in Esmeraldas. (EC-076)

Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Socio-Económicos
$101,700 Two years
The Centro will conduct a study of temporary migrant laborers in Ecuador. (EC-080)

Instituto Cooperativo Ecuatoriano de Educación y Desarrollo
$7,745 One year
The Instituto is providing training and technical assistance to the Cooperativa Te Oriente. (EC-081)

Cooperativa de Producción Agropecuaria "San Pedro," Ltda.
$40,050 Three years
The grant supports cultural preservation activities in this agriculture production cooperative of 500 Quechua-speaking Indian families in the Amazon region. (EC-082)

Hospedería Campesina "La Tola"
$50,100 Two years
The Hospedería is establishing a pilot legal aid program for temporary Indian migrants in Quito. (EC-083)

PERU

New Grants

Central de Cooperativas Agrarias del Valle de Chancay Huaral-Aucallama, Ltda. 107
$167,660 Three years
This regional federation of agricultural cooperatives is expanding its supply of raw materials for 22 member cooperatives. It will also establish a consumer store, improve marketing operations, and secure technical assistance and training. (PU-123)

Comunidad Campesina de Huasta
$143,190 Three years
The Comunidad Campesina de Huasta, an indigenous highland community, is establishing a dairy on communal lands. (PU-126)

Confección San Agustín
$34,400 One year
Confección San Agustín, a worker self-managed factory in northern Peru, is expanding its production of low-cost clothing. This group is also providing educational programs to its members. (PU-134)

Comunidad Campesina San Pedro de Morrope
$69,535 18 months
The Comunidad Campesina will mine, process, and market the gypsum deposits on its communal lands. The revenues will be used for social and economic development projects. (PU-135)

Asamblea Nacional de Propiedad Social
$53,400 One year
The Asamblea is providing technical assistance and training to worker-managed enterprises. (PU-136)

Central de Cooperativas Agrarias de Producción del Valle del Chira Ltda., No. 003
$62,470 Two years
The Central is conducting training programs in cooperative management for its 22 members and 10 non-affiliated cooperatives in the Chira and Hermoso valleys. (PU-138)

Ondores
$23,220 One year
This worker-managed enterprise in a Lima slum purchased machinery and a truck to expand its scrap paper recycling business. (PU-141)

Misión Jurídica y Social de Paz
$43,000 Two years
Misión Jurídica y Social de Paz is providing legal training to community leaders in Lima's poor neighborhoods. (PU-142)

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Peru
$104,000 Three years
The University is providing grants to master's degree candidates for field research on issues of poverty and grassroots development. (PU-143)

Consejo Integrado para el Desarrollo Campesino (CIDESCA)
$98,730 Two years
CIDESCA, which provides development assistance to impoverished peasant groups in Chiclayo, is expanding its training program for local health workers, members of community health committees, and cooperative store managers. CIDESCA will also assist three communities to expand land under cultivation and increase agricultural production. (PU-144)

Centro de Promoción Social Spartacus (CENPROS)
$56,140 18 months
The Centro is providing organizational and technical assistance to development programs of peasant communities. (PU-145)

Liga Agraria José Carlos Mariátegui, Base Pilcuyo
$45,200 Two years
The Liga, which is managed by an association of Aymara peasant communities, will expand its consumer store network in southern Peru from 12 to 21 communities. (PU-149)

Comunidad Reconocida de Chipiani-Casani
$700 One year
The grant paid for the purchase of tools for a carpentry workshop of the Comunidad Reconocida de Chipiani-Casani. (PU-150)

Consejo Peruano para la Autogestión
$20,080
Representatives of worker self-managed firms held a three-day seminar to exchange experiences and identify areas of possible collaboration. (PU-151)

Central de Cooperativas Agrarias Norte Chico, Ltda.
$84,800 Two years
The Central will establish an agricultural and technical assistance department to serve member cooperatives and other low-income farmers in a region severely affected by crop diseases. (PU-160)

Asociación de Promoción y Desarrollo Social (APDES)
$53,207 One year
APDES is studying city management, health services delivery, and employment generation in the low-income district of Comas, near Lima. (PU-168)

Centro de Estudios de Derecho y Sociedad (CEDYS)
$5,000 One year
The Centro will complete a research project on peasants and the legal system that will suggest new approaches to legal assistance in rural areas. (PU-169)

Cesar Pastor Ortega
$10,000 One year
This grant supports a study on the effects of the agrarian reform on small coffee producers in central Peru. (PU-173)

Supplemental grants over $10,000

Central Nacional de Servicios Contables de las Empresas Campesinas (CENASCONTEC)
$315,000
CENASCONTEC is continuing its training and accounting services for affiliated cooperatives throughout Peru. (PU-057)

Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP)
$80,000
The Institute is completing a series of studies on the social and economic problems of the rural poor in Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru. (PU-071)

Comité de Turismo de Taquile
$14,000
The Comité is helping four cooperative groups in Taquile to promote tourism to the island. (PU-093)

Fraternidad Cristiana de Enfermos
$28,835
The Fraternidad Cristiana de Enfermos assisted a group of disabled persons produce a film on the situation of the handicapped in Peru. (PU-112)

Asociación de Defensa y Capacitación Legal (ADEC)
$94,000
The Asociación is continuing its legal assistance for organized workers and slum dwellers. (PU-121)

VENEZUELA

New Grants

Centro al Servicio de la Acción Popular (CESAP)
$84,553 Two years
CESAP, a private development organization in Caracas, is providing technical assistance and training to several hundred peasant families on the Paria Peninsula. The project will help these families improve and diversify their crops and strengthen their local organizations. (VZ-033)

CARIBBEAN AND BRAZIL

Grants in the Caribbean totaled $4.7 million in fiscal year 1981, up from $2.6 million in fiscal year 1980. The largest amounts went to organizations in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Jamaica, but grant funding also increased significantly in the smaller nations of the region. Many grants provided credit and technical assistance to small farms and businesses. Other projects supported programs of community health, legal services, and vocational training.

Foundation grants in the Dominican Republic for $1.7 million, the most in any year to date, accounted for more than a third of total funding in the region. As in the past, many projects were directed to organizations of small farmers. Grants are helping them to improve the marketing and processing of crops, to reduce costs by allowing bulk purchase, and to test new farming methods. Funds also went to two new programs assisting the development of small businesses in Santo Domingo. Hurricane destruction over the past two years has focused attention on the problem of shelter in the Dominican Republic. The Foundation made grants to two self-help housing programs that are experimenting with low-cost construction technologies—one in an urban neighborhood and the other in a rural settlement.

Funding also increased in Haiti, where $900,000 in grants were made. Support went primarily to programs which peasant beneficiaries designed and managed. Three grants assisted the rural development programs of local service institutions. Through leadership training, adult education, and technical assistance, these programs are helping peasant communities in crop production, reforestation, health and nutrition, and marketing.

The Foundation approved 14 projects for a total of $500,000 in Jamaica. Grants supported the provision of legal services and training to the rural poor, the creation of a fund to provide loans to the disabled to start their own businesses, an experimental program using drama as an educational aid in schools, and the development of diversified, small-scale agriculture.

The Foundation's grant-making also extended to the smaller countries of the Caribbean. In Suriname, grants enabled a credit union to establish cooperative stores and a group of hog farmers to begin processing meat products. In the Netherlands Antilles, the Foundation assisted a program to develop truck farming. Civic associations in Belize received funds to train youth in vocational skills and to strengthen community development programs. In both Belize and Dominica, support went to improve the productivity of low-income farmers, fishermen, and small entrepreneurs.

Grants are supporting region-wide programs for research on the economic and social effects of tourism and for leadership training for women trade unionists.

The Foundation was again unable to resume its program in Brazil in 1981. At the urging of private Brazilian development organizations, the Board and staff continue to explore, with Brazilian government officials, ways to renew Foundation activities in that country.

CARIBBEAN REGIONAL

New Grants

Theatre Information Exchange
$15,000
The Theatre Information Exchange (TIE) is a regional organization of Caribbean drama groups which promotes theater development. This grant provided funds for TIE to hold the Third Annual Conference of Caribbean Dramatists in 1981. (CAR-053)

Caribbean Tourism Research and Development Centre (CTRC)
$229,000 Three years
CTRC is conducting research on the economic, social, and environmental impact of tourism and providing assistance to its member states in the development of the tourist industry. (CAR-056)

Ezra Dalrymple, Dominica Social Security
$575
Ezra Dalrymple of Dominica Social Security attended a four-month course on "The Principles and Practices of Social Work" at the Social Welfare Training Center at the University of the West Indies in Kingston, Jamaica. (CAR-057)

Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC)
$6,750
The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) invited representatives of grassroots development organizations to attend the CCC Annual Assembly in Curaçao. (CAR-058)

Women and Development (WAND)
$17,270
Women and Development paid for the travel expenses of 16 women from the SISTREN theater group in Jamaica to participate in the CARIFESTA Women's Symposium in Barbados. Funds were also provided for the preparation of a videotape of the symposium to be used in WAND's regional training program. (CAR-059)

Trade Union Education Institute (TUEI)
$279,000 Three years
TUEI, a branch of the University of the West Indies, is sponsoring a series of regional seminars to train 40 women trade union leaders. The participants will conduct national and local seminars for some 3,000 women trade union members. (CAR-061)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Institute of Social and Economic Research (ISER)
$10,000
The Institute is providing technical assistance and information to local groups, service organizations, and public officials in the Commonwealth Caribbean. (CAR-014)

Hulling and drying rice in the Dominican Republic. *Photo by Steve Vetter*

BAHAMAS

New Grants

Institute of the Arts
$6,000
The Institute conducted workshops on Bahamian art and culture. (BAH-005)

BARBADOS

New Grants

Barbados Union of Teachers (BUT)
$3,770 One year
The Barbados Union of Teachers coordinated a three-week workshop on drama techniques for 60 teachers and community development leaders from six Eastern Caribbean countries. Staff members from the Jamaican School of Drama offered instruction on how drama can be used to enrich primary and secondary school curricula and community development training programs. (BA-012)

BELIZE

New Grants

Council of Voluntary Social Services
$44,000 One year
The Council is training leaders from 19 private voluntary organizations and assisting them in developing programs. The Council also provides small grants to support new projects, evaluates and disseminates information about community programs and their effectiveness, and helps mobilize resources for voluntary organizations. (BE-025)

Southern Fishermen Cooperative Society, Ltd.
$19,000 One year
The cooperative is constructing processing and cold storage facilities for its commercial fishing operation. (BE-026)

St. Vincent Block Group
$31,000 18 months
The St. Vincent Block Group is working to establish a cooperative farming community to produce rice on a commercial basis. Funds were used to purchase a tractor and other tools to clear land and plant rice. (BE-027)

Belmopan Agricultural Cooperative Society Ltd.
$42,000 Two years
This cooperative of 43 farmers is conducting an experimental project in cattle raising and conservation. By using hybrid grass seeds, the farmers expect to control the native jungle grass and brush that make it difficult to cultivate the land. (BE-028)

Belize Honey Producers Federation of Cooperative Societies Ltd.
$45,000 One year
The Belize Honey Producers Federation is working to increase cooperation among the country's many honey producers. The Federation established a carpentry shop to make hive boxes and boards. (BE-030)

The Scout Association
$62,000 Three years
The association is expanding its activities, particularly skills training, in poor urban neighborhoods and rural villages. (BE-031)

Keith Wright, Department of Cooperatives
$6,000 One year
The grant is financing a study on mechanization in small farmer agriculture. (BE-032)

DOMINICA

New Grants

Castle Bruce Carpentry and Masonry Cooperative (CCMC)
$4,425 One year
CCMC established a workshop to produce building materials and furniture. CCMC also plans to help reconstruct hurricane-damaged housing and provide jobs and skills training for unemployed rural youth. (DO-055)

Giraudel Farming Center
$17,532 Two years
The Farming Center offers training programs to low-income farmers in land preparation, crop rotation, land use, bookkeeping, and marketing. (DO-063)

Management Consultants Limited (MCL)
$124,400 Two years
Management Consultants Limited is providing technical assistance and training to low-income Dominicans seeking to establish small businesses. MCL expects to reduce the failure rate of small businesses and increase their ability to obtain loans from local banks. (DO-065)

Bense Farmers' Cooperative Poultry Project
$7,158 One year
The Bense Farmers' Cooperative produces poultry and eggs. The project will employ 25 people and reduce the cost of poultry products in this impoverished village. (DO-066)

Delices Farmers Cooperative Society
$6,500 One year
The 30 members of the cooperative, whose crops have been destroyed by two successive hurricanes, purchased fertilizer to increase their production of bananas. (DO-067)

Dominica Development Foundation
$5,000 One year
The grant covered part of the costs of producing a film on the destruction from Hurricane David. (DO-068)

Cottage Youth Movement
$12,854 One year
The Cottage Youth Movement is establishing a fishing cooperative to provide employment, support community development, and improve nutrition in the community. Grant funds are being used to purchase two small fishing boats, outboard motors, fishing nets and lines, and materials to construct fish pots. (DO-070)

Bourne Farmers Cooperative Society, Ltd.
$3,571 One year
The Bourne Farmers Cooperative rented a tractor to build two and one-half miles of feeder road, which will permit additional acreage to be placed under cultivation. The cooperative will maintain the road and secure the use of other construction machinery, materials, and technical assistance from the government. (DO-072)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Marigot Education Council
$18,047
The grant continues support for a secondary school that is operated by the community and offers a curriculum directed to local needs. (DO-032)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

New Grants

Mujeres Aplicadas a la Industria (MAI)
$48,000 Two years
MAI is developing five community enterprises that will provide 60 women with full-time employment and 80 others with part-time jobs. The grant established a fund to provide small low-interest loans for the participating enterprises. (DR-051)

Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas (SSID)
$40,100 18 months
Servicio Social de Iglesias Dominicanas coordinates the work of more than 600 Protestant churches involved in community development programs. The SSID is using the grant to assist six communities to build wells and two others to construct community centers. (DR-053)

Centro de Asesorías Evaluación y Estudios (CASE)
$14,800 Nine months
The Centro conducted a study of animal and mechanical traction for small farmers. (DR-057)

Cooperativa de Producción y Trabajo "Asociación de Maderos y Afines" (ASOMACOOP)
$51,500 One year
ASOMACOOP is a small woodworkers' cooperative in Santo Domingo. Grant funds complemented the members' own capital to start a program of marketing, credit, raw material supply, technical assistance, and training. The program will allow an expansion in membership from 36 to more than 100 persons and a reduction in production costs. (DR-059)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Comunitario, Inc. (FUDECO)
$280,071 15 months
In collaboration with the Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda, FUDECO is establishing a rural settlement in the village of La Cienaga for 70 impoverished families left homeless by recent hurricanes. Plans call for setting up workshops to prepare construction material; building 70 houses, a school, a park, and a sports field; and initiating various small enterprises. (DR-060)

Fundación San José, Inc. (FSJ)
$49,985 One year
The FSJ is a private organization that conducts programs of self-help housing and community development. The Fundación is using the grant to secure technical assistance. (DR-061)

Fundación San José, Inc. (FSJ)
$120,978 Two years
The FSJ is completing a project for the self-help construction of 40 low-cost homes. (DR-062)

Fundación Dominicana de Desarrollo, Inc. (FDD)
$365,600 Three years
The FDD is a national development foundation created by business and professional leaders in 1962 to provide credit and technical assistance to low-income farmers. This grant helped establish a new program for small urban enterprises. The program serves businesses with less than six employees and individual entrepreneurs such as street vendors. It is estimated that in three years the program will reach 1,200 small enterprises. (DR-063)

Instituto Técnico Salesiano (ITESA)
$1,000
The grant allowed a representative from ITESA to visit the cooperative community of Mondragón, Spain. (DR-064)

Asociación Agrícola "12 de Octubre"
$8,000 Six months
The Asociación of 50 small farmers is rebuilding its consumer store, which was destroyed by hurricanes two years ago. (DR-065)

Asociación Cultural Popular, Inc. (ACUPO)
$249,200 Three years
ACUPO was created in 1975 by Radio Santa María to provide technical assistance, credit, and training to small farmer organizations. ACUPO is expanding its credit program and supporting the development of 16 consumer cooperatives, numerous small animal projects, a local agricultural fair, and savings programs of producer organizations. ACUPO will also provide 30 training courses each year to approximately 300 farmers. (DR-066)

Centro de Asesorías Evaluación y Estudios (CASE)
$22,785 One year
CASE is studying the organizational structure of 180 small farmer associations in the Dominican Republic. The findings will be discussed with farmer organizations and rural development agencies. (DR-068)

Junta de Asociaciones Agrícolas El Llano
$21,950 18 months
The Junta de Asociaciones Agrícolas, an organization of 16 producer associations, provides marketing and credit programs for 450 participating farmers. Grant funds are helping them construct a small building and purchase rice cleaning and packaging equipment. (DR-070)

El Bloque de Asociaciones de Payita y Cano el Sur
$25,950 18 months
The grant to El Bloque, an organization of five producer associations with approximately 200 members, is helping to pay for the construction of a small building and the purchase of rice cleaning and packaging equipment. (DR-071)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Suroeste (INDESUR)
$62,588 18 months
INDESUR coordinates relief and development efforts in impoverished areas of the southwest region of the Dominican Republic. INDESUR is providing technical and financial assistance to community organizations to establish three bakeries and a goat-raising project. (DR-072)

Financiera para el Desarrollo y la Cooperación (FICOOP)
$6,170
This grant enabled three FICOOP representatives to participate in the annual meeting of the World Congress of Cooperatives where they presented a study on the credit programs of Dominican cooperatives. (DR-073)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

CARITAS Dominicana
$107,700
CARITAS, a social service agency of the Catholic Church, is establishing a swine-raising farm. (DR-037)

CARITAS Dominicana
$15,427
CARITAS is providing low-interest loans to small farmer associations in areas affected by natural disasters. (DR-046)

Instituto Técnico Salesiano
$81,000
The Instituto is expanding its technical education programs in industrial mechanics, electronics, and graphic arts. (DR-047)

Fundación para el Desarrollo Comunitario (FUDECO)
$81,400
The Fundación is conducting research and demonstration programs on tropical organic farming methods designed for subsistence farmers. (DR-048)

GRENADA

New Grants

Butler Agricultural Production Society, Ltd.
$3,500 One year
Butler Agricultural Production Society purchased seeds and plantings to expand vegetable production.
(GR-018)

GUYANA

New Grants

Guyana Investment Company, Ltd (GICL)
$53,000 One year
GICL is assisting in the development of small enterprises. (GY-007)

HAITI

New Grants

Holy Cross Fathers
$332,168 Three years
The Institut de Technologie et d'Animation (ITECA), an organization affiliated with the Holy Cross Fathers, is expanding its programs of adult education, leadership training, community development, and agricultural extension. (HA-050)

Institut de Consultation, d'Evaluation et de Formation de Personnel (ICEF)
$825
ICEF evaluated a proposal presented to the Inter-American Foundation by the Cooperative Agricole Cafeiére et Elevage de Maniche (CACEM). (HA-051)

Mouvement de Developpement Communautaire de Pilate (MODECOP)
$189,080 Three years
MODECOP is a private community development organization which serves more than 165 community agricultural groups and eight credit unions. MODECOP is using this grant for its programs in education, credit, and coffee marketing and will initiate new programs in community health, agricultural production, animal husbandry, and food marketing. (HA-052)

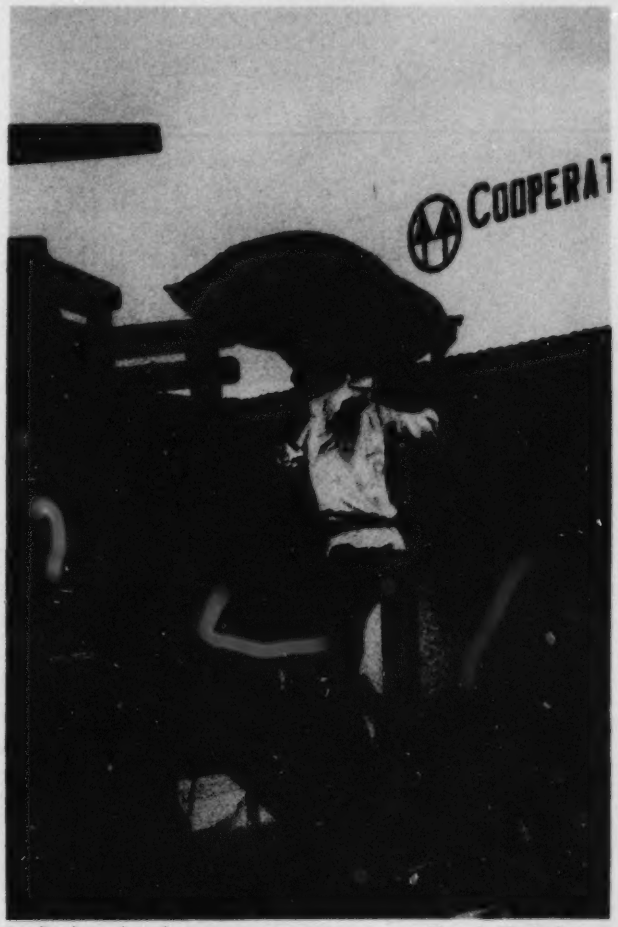
Institut de Consultation, d'Evaluation et de Formation de Personnel (ICEF)
$7,685 Six months
ICEF, a private development organization, will organize two roundtable discussions on community development issues for local leaders. (HA-053)

Eye Care Haiti Ophthalmic Assistant Program (ECHOAP)
$72,929 Two years
ECHOAP is an organization dedicated to improving eye care services in rural Haiti. ECHOAP is conducting programs for training rural health workers to identify, treat, and prevent eye disease. (HA-055)

Fred Beliard and Associates
$4,448 One year
This consulting firm assisted the Mouvement de Developpement Communautaire de Pilate (MODECOP), a private community development organization, to improve its financial management. (HA-056)

Centre Animation Rurale Polyvalent a Effect Multiplicateurs (CARPEM)
$683
Eight CARPEM members visited the Mouvement de Developpement Communautaire de Pilate (MODECOP) to learn about MODECOP's programs in agricultural production and marketing, community organization, and health. (HA-057)

Holy Cross Fathers
$267,725 Three years
This grant is enabling IDEA, a church-supported organization in Cap Haitien, to expand its program of adult education and community development in 40 communities in northern Haiti. IDEA will build a new rural training center, establish demonstration projects in agriculture and reforestation, and augment its technical assistance and credit programs for peasants. (HA-060)



Loading bags of rice for transport. *Photo by Elizabeth Jones*

JAMAICA

New Grants

Jamaica Foundrymen's Association (JFA)
$11,550 One year
The Jamaica Foundrymen's Association organized a course at the University of the West Indies to help improve the skills and technology used in foundries. (JA-054)

Montego Bay Legal Aid Clinic
$174,480 Three years
The Montego Bay Legal Aid Clinic is establishing a mobile program that will provide legal services to approximately 2,000 rural residents each year. (JA-056)

SISTREN
$24,348 One year
SISTREN is a theater group founded by 13 poor women in Kingston in 1977. The grant enabled them to continue their dramatic performances while establishing a silk-screen enterprise from which they will earn a living. (JA-057)

Caribbean Institute on Mental Retardation (CIMR)
$15,330 One year
CIMR is a private regional organization that conducts training and research on the problems of the mentally and physically handicapped. The Institute is developing low-cost, simple procedures for community health personnel and family members who work with the handicapped. (JA-058)

Jamaica Society for the Blind (JSB)
$15,000 One year
JSB is a private, voluntary organization that provides rehabilitation, educational, and welfare services to the blind in Jamaica. JSB created a small loan fund to help its blind members establish small businesses. (JA-060)

Institute of Jamaica
$95,475 Three years
The Institute of Jamaica is working with the Jamaica School of Drama to develop community theater and assist primary and secondary schools to incorporate drama in their curricula. A repertory theater program is being established to raise income for this program. (JA-061)

Jamaica School of Art
$9,038 One year
The School published *Jamaica Maddah Goose*, a bilingual book of tales and rhymes in Jamaican dialect and English. Proceeds from sales will be used for scholarships for needy students. (JA-062)

Knox Educational and Community Services Foundation
$45,180 Three years
The Foundation initiated a work-study program for 180 rural students which includes training in chicken raising, coffee and citrus cultivation, and low-cost farming methods. The program is expected to raise and sell sufficient produce to become self-sustaining. (JA-063)

Sonia Jones, Kingston Legal Aid Clinic
$4,586
This grant permitted Sonia Jones, Director of the Clinic, to visit legal aid programs in the United States and Canada. (JA-064)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

The Mel Nathan Institute (MNI)
$85,000
The Mel Nathan Institute, a community development organization, studied the development of the Hannah Town area of Kingston and assisted the planning efforts of its poor residents. The Institute also established a loan fund for small enterprises. (JA-051)

Production Pioneer Company, Ltd. (PPC)
$41,000
The Production Pioneer Company is studying and disseminating information about small-scale agricultural and industrial enterprises. It is also helping its members plan projects, secure credit, and arrange for training and technical assistance. In addition, the PPC established a loan fund for small enterprises. (JA-053)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

New Grants

Agrarische Kooperatieve en Kredietvereniging (AKKV)
(Farmers' Cooperative and Credit Union of Curaçao)
$112,000 One year
This cooperative built cold storage facilities and is offering credit to its 50 members. (NA-001)

ST. KITTS

New Grants

Newtown's Fisherman's Co-operative Society, Ltd. (NFCS)
$11,330 One year
NFCS is expanding its fishing operations and renovating a cold storage building. (SK-006)

ST. LUCIA

New Grants

Monchy Rural Development Committee (MRDC)
$31,134 One year
The MRDC established a community store and is using the profits for community development projects. Members supplied voluntary labor to construct the community store, while grant funds purchased building materials and paid salaries for one year. (SL-001)

ST. VINCENT

New Grants

Young Workers Creative Organization (YWCO)
$10,660 One year
The YWCO used grant funds for the purchase of materials for increasing crop production and operating a food store. (SV-009)

St. Vincent Craftsmen Cooperative
$55,869 Three years
The St. Vincent Craftsmen Cooperative established a loan fund for women artisans to purchase new materials and supplies. (SV-011)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Farmers and National Workers Collective Enterprises, Ltd.
$11,626
The Enterprise, which produces fruit and vegetables, is using grant funds to rehabilitate 23 acres for planting cocoa and fruit trees. (SV-007)

SURINAME

New Grants

Algemene Vereniging van Kredietcooperties (Surinam Credit Union League)
$125,000 18 months
This federation of 39 credit unions will establish a consumer cooperative that will sell food staples and household items. The AVKC plans to use the revenues for leadership training programs and for agricultural production loans. (SU-003)

DOE-Theater
$12,000 One year
The DOE-Theater group is establishing a program to encourage popular theater in Suriname. The group is offering performances and workshops to stimulate interest in cultural and social development and helping smaller groups to perform. (SU-004)

Nationale Cooperatieve Vereniging Van Varkenskwekers G.A. (NACOVAR)
$148,000 One year
This cooperative association was organized in 1979 to improve markets for hog producers. NACOVAR is establishing a slaughterhouse and meat processing plant capable of processing 20 hogs per day. (SU-005)

MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, AND PANAMA

In fiscal year 1981, the Foundation approved grants for $5.1 million in Mexico, Central America, and Panama.

In Mexico, grant funds totaling $1.5 million supported a diverse array of projects. Programs in health, appropriate technology, and research received particular attention. A grant in the remote mountains of Chihuahua supports the training of Tarahumara Indian health workers. Another project is training health promoters for rural communities in the state of Puebla. Funds went to a center that is developing new agricultural technologies for the harsh environment of Mexico's northern desert. The center has developed solar water distillers and heaters, waste recycling and water storage systems, and methods of using wind power for energy.

A grant to an educational planning and research center is assisting studies on the training and performance of rural extension agents, community organizers, and teachers in three Mexican states. The Foundation supported a consumer organization to study patterns of food consumption throughout the country and identify the kinds of nutrition information needed by low-income groups. Another grant was made to an organization which has been working for the past seven years in Nahuatl Indian communities in the mountains of the state of Puebla. The group will evaluate its regional development program, which includes agricultural training, a coffee processing plant, and bilingual education and health programs.

Many grants in Central America made credit available to organizations assisting small businesses and peasants. In Guatemala, support went to a university training institute working with rural community development projects; to a cooperative federation to purchase fertilizer and expand agricultural services to approximately 18,000 small farmers in the highlands; and to an organization that provides agricultural credit and services to 1,400 families in the department of Jalapa. A grant in Honduras is enabling a federation of small business cooperatives to extend credit and marketing assistance to associated groups throughout the country. A national association of seven Indian communities in Costa Rica is establishing a credit fund for agricultural and community development programs.

Programs to strengthen cooperatives and cooperative federations continued to receive support. In Panama, the Foundation made a grant to a federation of 9,000 small farmers to improve the management of member cooperatives. Another grant in Panama was made to strengthen the administrative capabilities of a 1,600 member housing cooperative. Studies to explore the feasibility of worker-managed enterprises in rural areas were funded in Nicaragua and Honduras.

Women's projects in Central America gained increasing support from the Foundation. Grants were made to a national federation of Honduran peasant women providing health and nutrition services for 60 affiliated women's groups and to a Guatemalan organization offering nutrition and health education for rural women in the department of Izabal.

The violence in El Salvador continued to limit the ability of organizations to carry out development projects in rural areas. The Foundation's only funding provided supplemental support to a self-help housing organization in the capital city of San Salvador.

COSTA RICA

New Grants

Asociación Integral de Desarrollo Comunal de Mata de Limón y Gandoca
$34,000 Two years
The Asociación is establishing fish ponds and drilling wells for potable water to improve the health and nutrition of its 63 member families in this remote coastal area. (CR-043)

Asociación de Desarrollo Integral de La Palmera de San Carlos
$47,040 One year
This local community development organization is completing the construction of a calcium carbonate plant. The plant will create employment, produce fertilizer for area farmers, and generate revenue for development activities. (CR-044)

Asociación Indígena de Costa Rica
$116,810 One year
This national organization of Indian groups is conducting programs for leadership training, project development, and cultural expression. (CR-046)

Cooperativa Multiple Santa Elena, R.L.
$6,650 One year
This cooperative, in an isolated mountain community, is exploring ways of diversifying the local economy, which now depends on dairy farming. (CR-047)

Centro Agricola Cantonal de Hojancha
$90,000 Two years
The center is expanding its services and introducing a hog raising program. It will work with low-income farmers to increase their production through crop diversification and will address environmental problems through a reforestation program. (CR-051)

EL SALVADOR

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Fundación Salvadoreña de Desarrollo y Vivienda Mínima (FUNDASAL)
$412,746
This supplemental grant provided institutional support for FUNDASAL to cover salaries and administrative costs for its self-help housing program. (ES-021/022)

GUATEMALA

New Grants

Federación de Cooperativas Agrícolas de Productores de Café de Guatemala, R.L.
$82,981 Three years
FEDECOCAGUA is initiating a women's development program in its network of 37 cooperatives. Courses will be taught in home economics, child care, nutrition and health, and sewing skills. The program will also help organize small production enterprises. (GT-101)

Centro de Adiostramiento para Promotores Sociales (CAPS)
$245,000 Three years
CAPS, a training institute at the Rafael Landivar University in Guatemala City, has trained more than 10,000 community leaders. The grant is expanding CAP's loan fund to support economic development projects. (GT-110)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Social de América Central (IDESAC)
$67,914 Two years
IDESAC is establishing an enterprise to produce low-cost construction materials for a 400-family self-help housing program. (GT-114)

Federación de Cooperativas para Mercadeo y Servicios Varios, "El Quetzal," R.L. (FECOMERQ)
$507,500 Three years
The federation is purchasing fertilizer in bulk and distributing it to affiliated cooperatives and other small farmer groups in rural Indian communities. The project will serve approximately 18,000 low-income farmers in the highlands of Guatemala. (GT-117)

Movimiento Guatemalteco de Reconstrucción Rural (MGRR)
$139,000 Two years
The MGRR is establishing a loan fund and providing technical assistance to 1,400 farm families. (GT-118)

Instituto de Desarrollo Económico Social de América Central (IDESAC)
$1,758 Three months
Three IDESAC staff members visited housing projects in Panama and Mexico. (GT-119)

Fundación Guatemalteca para el Desarrollo "Carroll Behrhorst"
$287,940 Three years
The Fundación is using grant funds to support its training programs in preventive health care, agriculture, and nutrition for approximately 8,500 hospital patients and their families and for groups in 20 rural communities. (GT-122)

Indian women attending a wedding in San Antonio Aguas Calientes, Guatemala. *Photo by Mitchell Denberg*

Centro de Estudios Mesoamericano sobre Tecnologia Apropiada (CEMAT)
$49,710 Two years
CEMAT is establishing a nutrition and health education center and a basic sanitation program in Quiriqua. It is also disseminating information about simple technologies that it has developed, including an improved latrine and an energy efficient wood stove. (GR-125)

HONDURAS

New Grants

Federación Hondureña de Mujeres Campesinas, Regional de Occidente (FEHMUC)
$54,663 Two years
FEHMUC is working with 60 women's groups in western Honduras teaching preventive health care, basic first aid, and nutrition. (HO-058)

Grupo Juvenil Dión de la Colonia El Pedregal de San José
$37,712 One year
The Grupo Juvenil Dión is completing construction of a community education and recreation center which will provide programs in vocational training, basic education, literacy, and health. (HO-059)

Instituto de Investigaciones Socioeconómicas (IISE)
$80,540 One year
IISE is exploring the feasibility of introducing worker self-managed enterprises to Honduras. (HO-064)

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Industriales, Ltda. (FEHCIL)
$253,915 Three years
FEHCIL is expanding its educational and credit programs for 10 affiliated production cooperatives in Honduras, and helping organize 15 new cooperatives. (HO-066)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Cafetaleras (FEHCOCAL)
$103,866
The Federación is strengthening and expanding its technical assistance program for 26 affiliated coffee cooperatives in Honduras. (HO-044)

MEXICO

New Grants

Asociación Mexicana de Estudios para la Defensa del Consumidor, A.C.
$114,132 Four years
The Asociación is conducting research on food consumption habits among low-income groups. (ME-154)

Sociedad Cooperativa Artesanal "Don Emiliano," S.C.L.
$51,000 One year
This furniture producing cooperative in Ciudad Netzahualcoyotl is increasing its working capital and expanding a program for apprentice carpenters. (ME-156)

Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas, A.C. (CIDE)
$21,896 One year
CIDE is conducting a series of seminars at four research centers in the region. (ME-160)

Centro de Estudios Educativos, A.C. (CEE)
$499,000 Three years
CEE is evaluating community development programs, testing new methodologies for applied research, and training rural extension agents in three Mexican states. (ME-161)

Instituto Mexicano de Médicos Descalzos y Naturistas, A.C. (IMMDEN)
$6,000 One year
IMMDEN is providing training to health workers in two rural communities in the state of Puebla. (ME-163)

Proyecto de Animación y Desarrollo, A.C. (PRADE II)
$151,000 Three years
PRADE is establishing a research center to evaluate its regional development program in Puebla Indian communities. (ME-164)

Center for Latin American Studies, University of Chicago
$4,900
Six historians from Mexico participated in the Sixth Congress of Mexican and United States historians. (ME-165)

Comunidad para el Desarrollo Rural, A.C. (CDR)
$36,500 Two years
CDR is assisting 15 young Mayan women to expand their sewing workshop and generate 35 new jobs by providing technical assistance to diversify production and secure new markets. Funds are being used to build a new workshop, purchase industrial machinery, and pay for skills training. (ME-166)

Proyecto Krutsio
$13,279 One year
IAF funds are supporting the expansion of an appropriate technology center in the Baja California desert and the dissemination of the technologies developed to small farmers and other interested groups in Mexico. The technologies include solar water distillers and heaters, water storage systems, and the use of wind power. (ME-168)

Alejandra Alvarez
$3,400
Alejandra Alvarez, of the Sna Jolobil artisan cooperative, visited similar artisan programs in different parts of Mexico in order to improve the cooperative's marketing. (ME-172)

Estudios Sociales, A.C. (ESAC)
$110,000 Two years
ESAC is cooperating with the Tarahumara Mission to complete an assessment of health and educational needs and develop a community health program for the people of the Chihuahua sierra. They are training between 10 and 20 Tarahumara Indian and mestizo health workers, producing bilingual educational materials, initiating health education programs, and establishing four community health centers. (ME-173)

Marta Sánchez Soler
$3,539
Marta Sánchez Soler, the manager of Sociedad Cooperativa de Muebles Nacionales de Baja California, will visit worker self-management programs in Costa Rica, Peru, and Chile. (ME-175)

Departamento de Estudios Económicos y Sociales (DEES)
Universidad de Yucatán
$3,800
The Departamento held a workshop for staff of social research and community development organizations of the Yucatan. Participants presented their programs and worked toward more effective coordination. (ME-176)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Centro de Orientación de la Mujer Obrera, A.C. (COMO)
$18,514
The Centro provides training to women formerly employed in the border assembly plants of Ciudad Juárez. (ME-098)

Xochicalli, A.C./Consultea, S.C.
$60,250
Xochicalli is continuing its efforts to develop and disseminate simple, low-cost technologies for rural communities. (ME-139)

University of California at San Diego (UCSD) Program in United States-Mexican Studies
$262,500

Mexican scholars, graduate students, and development practitioners are participating in a program on U.S.-Mexican border issues at the University of California at San Diego. (ME-149)

Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario (IMDEC)
$98,000
The Instituto is working to improve the services of nine consumer cooperatives in Guadalajara. Grant funds are being used to expand a central warehouse, distribute supplies, and conduct community education programs. (ME-150)

Fundación Queretana para el Desarrollo Rural, A.C.
$20,000
The Fundación Queretana has established training and credit programs to assist landless laborers develop small production enterprises. (ME-155)

NICARAGUA

New Grants

Instituto de Promoción Humana (INPRHU)
$102,085 Three years
INPRHU is establishing an agricultural training center for 360 small farmers, who will serve as community organizers and agricultural extension agents. (NC-074)

Conferencia de Religiosos de Nicaragua (CONFER)
$22,110 One year
CONFER is assisting the Cooperativa Banks-Lupia, an 85 member fishing enterprise in an isolated village on the Atlantic coast, to expand its fishing grounds and increase its catch. Funds are purchasing boat motors and other equipment. (NC-085)

A home workshop in San Antonio Aguas Calientes, Guatemala. *Photo by Mitchell Denberg*

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito "Las Américas," R.L.
$19,360 One year
The Cooperativa, a credit union for artisans, shoemakers, carpenters, and other small businessmen, is using grant funds to complete construction of new offices and a community center for the Barrio Las Américas. (NC-091)

Asociación Nacional Pro-Clubes 4-S (ASONAC)
$15,000 Six months
ASONAC will explore the feasibility of establishing worker self-managed enterprises in rural Nicaragua. (NC-094)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (INCAE)
$88,643
The Instituto will continue its training seminars for managers of rural enterprises. Seminar topics include resource allocation, project planning, administration of agro-industries, and rural project management. (NC-061)

PANAMA

New Grants

Comité Pro Mejoras de Loma Colorada
$41,250 Two years
The Comité organizes community development activities in a poor neighborhood of David, Panama. The Comité is establishing a training center that will allow students to complete their secondary schooling while acquiring vocational skills. (PN-057)

Fundación Educativa de la Confederación Latinoamericana de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito (FECOLAC)
$137,500 Three years
FECOLAC has established a research and development unit to develop improved educational programs for credit unions in Latin America. (PN-061)

Federación de Cooperativas Agropecuarias de la Republica de Panama, R.L. (COAGRO)
$313,500 Three years
The Federation is expanding programs in membership education, management training, and financial administration for its 30 affiliated small farmer cooperatives. (PN-062).

Cooperativa de Vivienda Nuevo Chorrillo, R.L.
$2,372
Three managers of the cooperative attended the Central American Conference on Housing and Urban Development (COPVIDU) in Guatemala City. (PN-063)

Grupo de Tecnología Apropiada (GTA)
$24,710 Six months
GTA is studying the processing and marketing of crude sugar and identifying the technical problems of small producers. The study will provide information for developing new technologies and for initiating programs of technical assistance and credit. (PN-064)

Instituto de Investigación y Educación para el Desarrollo (INEDESA)
$16,060 One year
INEDESA is training small farmers in 12 rural communities in Coclé and Chorrera in cooperative organization and agricultural extension. (PN-065)

Cooperativa de Vivienda Nuevo Chorrillo, R.L.
$126,040 Three years
The Nuevo Chorrillo housing cooperative is creating a community education program to provide cooperative management and skills training to its 1,600 members and their families. (PN-066)

SOUTHERN CONE

In the Southern Cone countries of Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay, the Foundation approved projects totaling $5.7 million. As in past years, most grants assisted rural organizations, but an increased share of funding went to urban-based activities.

Grants for $1 million were made in Argentina. Small farmers are using Foundation funds to increase their income through improved marketing and the development of food processing capabilities. One grant, for example, helped establish a community-run plant for making fruit preserves. The Foundation is also working with Argentina's small Indian population. A project in the northeastern province of Misiones is assisting a migratory group of Guarani Indians to establish a permanent agricultural settlement. In Buenos Aires and Cordoba, the Foundation continued its support for self-help housing programs.

Some $2.3 million went to organizations in Chile, accounting for more than 40 percent of the region's funding. Grants are assisting peasant cooperatives by financing programs of agricultural training, technical assistance, credit, and cooperative education. The Foundation also supported projects that are assisting groups of subsistence farmers to produce for export, to increase their use of locally available inputs, and to take advantage of government programs for reforestation and livestock production. Grants to research centers are funding studies on the effects of new social and economic policies on the poor, on the problems of unemployed workers, and on the situation of community organizations. The Foundation increased its support for urban projects in Chile. One project in Santiago seeks to encourage community participation in health and nutrition programs.

The Foundation expanded its grant-making in Paraguay, where 37 projects for $1.5 million were approved. Grants were primarily directed to the problems of subsistence farmers, helping them meet needs for technical assistance, credit, education, and health services. In urban areas, support went for vocational training and a self-help housing program in the capital city of Asunción. Other projects supported an experimental education program for poor children, the development of small farmer technology, and applied research on issues of poverty and grassroots development.

Grants totaling $835,000 went to organizations in Uruguay. Most projects assisted low-income farmers to improve marketing procedures and develop small processing enterprises. One regional association of farmers received a grant to install a pasteurization plant that would supply milk for urban consumers; another association used funds to begin producing cheese for export. A grant went to a women's cooperative enterprise that manufactures knitted goods. The Foundation also helped to establish a national development foundation that will provide credit and technical assistance to small farms and businesses. A research grant is supporting study of a novel phonetic method for teaching children and adults to read and write.

ARGENTINA

New Grants

Instituto de Investigación y Capacitación Cooperativa de Trabajo, Ltda. (INCACOOP)
$45,000 One year
INCACOOP expanded its educational and technical assistance programs for small farmer cooperatives. The grant paid for the purchase of a vehicle, educational materials, and administrative costs. (AR-104)

Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)
$164,100 Two years
CEDES is conducting research and training on problems of the urban poor in Buenos Aires. (AR-106)

Instituto Cuyano de Desarrollo Social (INCUDES)
$111,100 Two years
INCUDES is offering training and credit to approximately 400 small farmers and rural workers in five communities of San Juan and Mendoza. (AR-107)

Cooperativa Agrícola y Ganadera Río Chico
$14,000 One year
The Cooperativa established a consumer loan fund for its poorest members. (AR-108)

Roberto Martínez Nogueira
$36,500 Two years
Roberto Martínez Nogueira is assisting the Instituto de Desarrollo Social y Promoción Humana (INDES) to evaluate a small farmer credit and training program supported by the Foundation. (AR-109)

Gerardo Bacalini
$20,100 Two months
Gerardo Bacalini evaluated the educational program of the Asociación de Cooperativas de Trabajo de la Republica Argentina. (AR-110)

Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Laborales (CEIL)
$34,800 Three months
CEIL evaluated the rural education program of the Asociación de Padres de Escuelas Familiares Agrícolas (APEFA). (AR-111)

Cooperativa de Colonización Integral de Fachinal Limitada (COCOINFA)
$5,350 One month
COCOINFA analyzed how community resources can be applied to problems of health, education, employment, and agricultural production. (AR-112)

Fundación "Cardinal J. Dopfner"
$231,300 Three years
The Fundación "Cardinal J. Dopfner" is assisting 66 Guarani families establish community enterprises in agriculture, animal husbandry, and carpentry. (AR-113)

Asociación "Amigos de Luján"
$40,200 Two years
The Asociación "Amigos de Luján" is establishing a community-managed factory to produce fruit and vegetable preserves. The factory will provide employment for workers and a market for small farmers in the region. (AR-115)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Instituto de Servicios Agropecuarios del Norte (ISAN)
$15,183
ISAN provides technical assistance and training to 10 rural organizations in three provinces. (AR-074)

Asociación de la Vivienda Económica (AVE)
$24,255
The Asociación provides assistance to four community groups involved in self-help housing programs. (AR-081)

Equipo Técnico de Vivienda (ETV)
$229,503
ETV is expanding its self-help housing programs for slum dwellers in Buenos Aires. ETV is also providing assistance in self-help housing and other development programs for a community of unskilled laborers. (AR-094)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria y de Servicios Públicos "El Surco," Ltda.
$15,750
The Cooperativa expanded its production and marketing of sweet potatoes and continued to provide credit and training to its members. (AR-095)

Centro para el Desarrollo de Comunidades (CEDEC)
$28,294
CEDEC is providing technical assistance to wool producers in the Western Rio Negro province. (AR-096)

CHILE

New Grants

Colectivo Acciones de Arte (CADA)
$4,500 Three months
CADA organized a fund-raising program to support an exhibition of

indigenous and popular art produced by low-income craftsmen. (CH-200)

Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN)
$214,000 Two years
CIEPLAN is studying the effects of new government policies in housing, health, and social security. The research results will assist private development agencies that have organized social and economic programs for poor people. (CH-204)

Taller de Investigación Teatral
$6,500 Six months
The Taller presented the Chilean play *Tres Marias y una Rosa* in Europe and the United States. The play depicts the lives of four Chilean women struggling to support their families. (CH-207)

Fundación Instituto Indígena
$98,891 18 months
The Fundación Instituto indígena is conducting leadership training and rural development programs for Mapuche Indian farm families. The grant is also being used to provide courses in agriculture, health and nutrition, handicrafts, and leadership training to strengthen Mapuche cultural centers. (CH-208)

Fundación para el Desarrollo de Chiloe (FUNDECHI)
$96,848 Two years
FUNDECHI will conduct an agricultural training program for 200 farmers and their families on the peninsula of Lacuy and will initiate a feasibility study for a reforestation project in the community of Aguas Buenas. (CH-214)

Victor Hugo Henríquez
$4,460
Mr. Henriquez, a skilled laborer and president of a self-managed firm, studied the self-management experience in Chile from the workers' perspective. (CH-219)

Centro de Indagación y Expresión Cultural y Artística (CENECA)
$124,860 Two years
CENECA is studying cultural expression in low-income neighborhoods and helping to develop cultural activities in church centers, mothers' clubs, and schools. (CH-220)

Fundación Chol-Chol
$50,000 Three years
The Fundación is establishing a crop insurance fund for 300 small farmers. (CH-226)

Delivering fresh meat to shops in Santiago, Chile. *Photo by Martin Hambauer Reiff*

Juan Guillermo Espinosa
$4,448 One year
Mr. Espinosa studied worker self-managed enterprises in Peru. (CH-227)

Sociedad de Asistencia Técnica Financiera Campesina (SFC)
$82,480 Two years
The SFC will establish a fund to finance feasibility studies for agricultural investment projects of small farmer organizations. (CH-228)

Corporación para Investigación Científica en Nutrición (CINUT)
$321,500 30 months
CINUT will explore and promote ways of increasing community participation in the design and management of health and nutrition activities in a low-income area of Santiago. (CH-235)

Manuel J. Barrera
$5,000 Four months
Mr. Barrera is studying the effects of recent labor legislation on trade union activity. (CH-236)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Instituto de Educación Popular (IEP)
$73,400
The Instituto is providing training and organizational assistance to unemployed workers in Copiapo. (CH-080)

Cooperativa Campesina El Sol, Ltd.
$11,000
The Cooperativa is managing a credit fund and an agricultural extension program. (CH-100)

Centro de Estudios para el Desarrollo
$177,300
The Centro is providing technical assistance in administration and financial management to worker-managed enterprises and rural cooperatives. (CH-150)

Diakonia
$12,050
Diakonia conducted rural development programs among 1,800 small farm families. (CH-153)

Oficina Coordinadora de Asistencia Campesina
$58,220
The Oficina is training leaders of peasant organizations and private rural development agencies. (CH-154)

Instituto Chileno de Educación Cooperativa (ICECOOP)
$213,050
ICECOOP is producing radio programs and publishing a newsletter providing information to small farmers. (CH-155)

Academia de Humanismo Cristiano
$238,200
The Academia is continuing its programs of social and economic research. (CH-158)

Instituto de Promoción Agraria (INPROA)
$474,000
INPROA is offering technical assistance and training to small farmer cooperatives. INPROA will initiate an experimental program for 1,400 low-income families in farm management, livestock raising, accounting, and organizational development. (CH-159)

Confederación General de Cooperativas (CONFECOOP)
$36,000
The Confederación is providing training and technical assistance to member cooperatives. (CH-190)

PARAGUAY

New Grants

Cooperativa Agrícola Aperea, Ltda.
$79,650 One year
The Cooperativa Agrícola Aperea has built facilities to store produce for sale during periods of favorable prices and has installed scales to insure accurate weighing. (PY-038)

Coordinación Regional de Comités de Agricultores del Guairá y Caazapa
$259,500 Two years
The Coordinación Regional, an organization of peasant farmers, is expanding its credit program and establishing a central supply of consumer goods for its members. (PY-039)

Comunidad Carbonera Caaguazu
$4,875 One year
This small community organization has expanded its storage facilities and built two processing ovens to increase its production of charcoal. (PY-042)

Instituto para el Desarrollo Armónico de la Personalidad (IDAP)
$180,800 Two years
IDAP is organizing programs of teacher training, adult education, and technical assistance. (PY-043)

Comunidad Campesina Pira Reta
$3,100 18 months
The Comunidad Campesina is cultivating a five-acre plant nursery to

improve the quality and increase the production of its orange trees. (PY-045)

Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos (CPES)
$63,000 One year
CPES is editing and publishing a series of books and articles on development. (PY-046)

La Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito "La Rosena"
$40,900 Two years
The cooperative is organizing a vegetable production and marketing program for 50 low-income families. (PY-047)

Fundación Santa Cruz
$42,200 Two years
The Fundación Santa Cruz is offering training in industrial sewing, electrical installation, and masonry to 500 unemployed workers in Asunción, Puerto Stroessner, and Encarnación. (PY-048)

Coordinación Campesina San Pedro-Caaguazu
$8,000 Six months
The Coordinación Campesina provided credit for marketing cotton produced by its 100 members. (PY-049)

Sociedad de Análisis, Estudios y Proyectos (SAEP)
$13,710 Six months
The Sociedad has studied the Cooperativa San Agustín's management, production and marketing procedures, and its educational program. This evaluation is providing the cooperative with information to improve its operations. (PY-050)

Misión de Amistad
$373,300 Three years
The Misión de Amistad is organizing development commissions in 11 communities, training community leaders and health workers, and offering courses in preventive medicine. (PY-051)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito de Agricultores Unidos de Horqueta
$7,000 18 months
The Cooperativa Horqueta is establishing a loan fund for production and marketing activities. (PY-052)

Cooperativa de Ahorro y Crédito Mburicao, Ltda.
$4,700 Three months
The Cooperativa studied the feasibility of opening a cooperative supermarket in Asunción. (PY-053)

Comité de Iglesias
$195,575 One year
The Comité de Iglesias is purchasing materials and providing technical assistance for 50 families involved in a self-help, low-cost housing project. (PY-054)

Comité de Iglesias
$71,800 18 months
The Comité de Iglesias is studying problems of poverty in Paraguay. (PY-057)

Centro de Capacitación Agricola Katuete
$162,900 Three years
The Centro de Capacitación is providing training and technical assistance for subsistence farmers to increase and diversify their production. (PY-060)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Instituto para el Desarrollo Armónico de la Personalidad (IDAP)
$30,030
The Instituto is conducting programs of applied research, teacher training, and evaluation. (PY-030)

URUGUAY

New Grants

Centro Interdisciplinario de Estudios sobre el Desarrollo de Uruguay (CIEDUR)
$105,370 Two years
This center for development studies is studying the effects of recent economic policies on small farmers in Uruguay. (UR-045)

Federación del Noreste de Canelones
$250,000 Three years
This federation of small farmer associations is seeking to expand the cultivation of alfalfa, which will slow erosion, return nutrients to the soil, and serve as a cash crop. (UR-046)

Manos del Uruguay
$2,860
A representative of Manos del Uruguay participated in the Women's World Banking Conference in Italy. (UR-049)

Centro de Investigaciones y Experimentación Pedagógica (CIEP)
$2,200
Two CIEP researchers traveled to Santiago, Chile to visit the adult education programs of the Centro de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Educación (CIDE). (UR-051)

Fundación Uruguaya de Cooperación y Desarrollo Solidarios (FUNDASOL)
$69,200 One year
FUNDASOL is a private development foundation that was recently established by six organizations representing low-income farmers,

artisans, and urban workers. The grant provides funds for FUNDASOL to hire a director, organize leadership training seminars, and develop accounting and management procedures. (UR-052)

Centro de Informaciones y Estudios del Uruguay (CIESU)
$60,435 18 months
CIESU is developing a new method of literacy training and comparing it with other methods. (UR-055)

Comité de Fomento de Huertas y Granjas de Fraile Muerto
$42,470 Two years
The committee is expanding its agricultural training program for small farmers to increase their production and improve family nutrition. (UR-057)

Photo by Martin Hambauer Reiff

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Cooperativa Agropecuaria de Lecheros de Quebracho (COLEQUE)
$205,440
COLEQUE has purchased and installed equipment for its new milk pasteurization plan. (UR-014)

Sociedad de Fomento Rural de Durazno (SFRD)
$60,000
The Sociedad is completing construction of its milk pasteurization and cheese processing plant. (UR-037)

Cooperativa Agropecuaria Ltda. de Agua para Riego (CALAGUA)
$25,000
The cooperative is completing a study of the feasibility of developing an industry for the export of frozen fruits and vegetables. (UR-040)

Asociación de Colonos del Uruguay (ACU)
$11,459
The Asociación is assisting small farmers to prepare rural development plans and expanding its information programs. (UR-042)

LATIN AMERICA REGIONAL

New Grants

Andean Commission of Jurists
$75,000 Three years
The grant provided support for establishing an Andean Commission of Jurists, a private organization that will help protect the legal rights of the rural poor in the Andean region. (LA-056)

Federación Venezolana de Fundaciones Privadas
$5,000
The Federación coordinates the work of 28 private foundations providing social and educational services in Venezuela. This grant complemented contributions from other U.S. and Latin American foundations in support of a three-day conference of Latin American foundations in Caracas. (LA-061)

Inter-American Legal Services Administration (ILSA)
$10,000
ILSA organized a three-day conference in Costa Rica on the delivery of legal services in Latin America and the Caribbean. The grant covered travel expenses of 10 Latin American and Caribbean participants. (LA-062)

International Educational Development, Inc. (IED)
$5,000 Six months
The IED is publishing a Spanish edition of *Latin America Women: The*

Meek Speak Out. The book is a collection of 13 essays on the development experiences of low-income women. (LA-063)

Center for the Social Sciences, Columbia University
$170,674 One year
Robert Wasserstrom of Columbia University is preparing oral histories of six organizations which have been recipients of IAF support. The oral histories will provide poor and disadvantaged groups in Latin America and the Caribbean with the opportunity to speak on their own behalf and explain the experiences and approaches of their organizations. (LA-065)

Amazon Research and Training Program (ARTP)
$20,000
The grant paid the travel expenses of Latin American participants in a conference on Amazon development at the University of Florida. (LA-067)

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars
$80,500 Two years
The grant is paying the travel expenses of Caribbean and Latin American participants in a series of workshops and seminars on the Caribbean. (LA-069)

Department of Cultural Affairs of the Organization of American States
$5,000
The Foundation provided funds to bring several Latin Americans and Caribbeans to a planning conference in Barbados on "Kindred Spirits: The Art and Science of Blacks in the Americas." (LA-070)

Comité Organizador, XIV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociologia (ALAS)
$10,000
IAF funds covered the travel expenses of 15 Latin American participants in panel discussions related to grassroots development. The Congress was held in Puerto Rico. (LA-071)

Seeds Steering Committee, The Population Council
$7,585 One year
The *Seeds* Steering Committee is disseminating 3,000 copies of a Spanish edition of its pamphlet "Market Women's Cooperatives: Giving Women Credit." (LA-072)

Supplemental Grants over $10,000

Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin
$13,600
The grant permitted the completion of a research project on social mobility among the Brazilian poor. (US-107)

OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH

In June 1980, the IAF established an Office of Planning and Research to give greater emphasis to research and evaluation of the Foundation's work. The new office collaborates with regional staff in efforts to learn systematically from the IAF's experience, to encourage social and economic research on issues affecting the poor and disadvantaged in Latin America and the Caribbean, and to develop better ways of sharing its ideas and experiences with grantees and other development institutions.

During the past year, the Foundation initiated surveys of its work in rural credit, consumer cooperatives, community health, worker-managed enterprises, small business, and legal assistance. The IAF also sponsored more than 30 outside evaluations of grant-supported projects and conducted reviews of its fellowship and internship programs. Other learning activities included the preparation of a statistical report on the IAF's ten years of grantmaking; the compilation and dissemination of some of the major lessons of the Foundation's grassroots development experience; and the commissioning of a series of oral histories of selected grantee organizations. The Foundation continued to publish its *Journal* twice yearly as a means of reporting the results of the IAF's work, explaining the Foundation approach to development, and exploring grassroots development issues generally.

FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Foundation fellowships for field research in Latin America and the Caribbean were awarded last year to 19 masters students, 18 doctoral candidates, and one postdoctoral scholar. These fellowships are the Foundation's principal contribution to developing knowledge and understanding about Latin America in the U.S. Fellowship recipients were drawn from 21 U.S. universities located in 16 different states. Their research will be carried out in 17 countries of the region, with the largest numbers of fellows planning to study in Mexico, Peru, and Brazil. The 38 fellowship recipients were selected in a national competition from a total of more than 200 applicants.

Masters degree candidates receiving awards were:

Nancy Andes, Cornell University, "Mortality in Peru"

Martha Ardila, University of Texas, "Undocumented Colombian Migration to Venezuela: Study of Peripheral Migration and Its Impact on the Informal Sector"

John Butler, University of Florida, "Public and Private Colonization in Amazonia: A Comparative Study of Colonist Selection"

Laura Graham, University of Texas, "Political Oratory Among the Shavante of Brazil"

Philip Herr, Columbia University, "The Use of Appropriate Technology in a Rural Development Project in Yoro, Honduras"

Lynn Meisch, San Francisco State University, "The Effect of Tourism on Traditional Textiles in Tarabuco, Bolivia"

Barbara Morley, Iowa State University, "The Role of Traditional Birth Attendants in a Highland Mayan Community in Chiapas, Mexico"

Patricia O'Connor, Tulane University, "Traditional Medical Practices in Ecuador"

Richard Pace, University of Florida, "Urban Adaption and Socio-Economic Networks in Religion"

Craig Perkins, University of California at Los Angeles, "National Agrarian Policy and Local Response in Peru"

Daniel Sandweiss, Cornell University, "Man and Mangrove on the North Coast of Honduras"

Ben Schneider, University of California at Berkeley, "Worker Self-Managed Enterprises in Chile"

Ellen Schnepel, Columbia University, "Social Implications of Diglossa in the Town of Ste. Rose, Guadaloupe, French West Indies"

Laurence Szott, Duke University, "An Analysis of Plantation Forestry in Tropical America"

Karen Tice, Columbia University, "A Handicraft Cooperative: Cuna Women in the San Blas Islands of Panama Take Active Leadership"

Cynthia Truelove, Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies, "Participation of Women in Social, Economic and Political Organizations in the Cauca Valley"

Thomas Turino, University of Texas, "Change in the Indigenous Folk Music Tradition of Cuzco, Peru"

Nancy Westrate, Duke University, "Transhumant Nomads in the Southern Andes"

Sandra Witt, University of Florida, "The Pharmacy, Health Services and Frontier Expansion in the Ecuadorian Amazon"

Doctoral award winners and their projects were:

Jaime Biderman, University of California at Berkeley, "The Development of Capitalism in Nicaragua: Economic Growth, Class Relations and Uneven Development"

María de los Angeles Crummett, New School for Social Research, "Agrarian Structure, Subsistence Production and Migration in Aguascalientes, Mexico, 1960-1980"

John French, Yale University, "Industrial Workers and Populist Politics in São Paulo, Brazil, 1945-1964"

Walter Hoops, Michigan State University, "Kinship, Land and Dominance: A Study of Continuity and Change in the Structure of Land Ownership and Family Organization of *Estancia*-Owning Families of Northwest Argentina"

Marie-Dominique Irvine, Stanford University, "Environmental Limits to Economic Development: Changing Quechua Adaptations to Lowland Humid Tropical Forests"

Jane Kurtzman, University of California at Los

Angeles, "The Female Labor Force in Mexico City, 1960-1980: Factors Governing its Growth and Composition"

A. Douglas Kincaid, Johns Hopkins University, "Agrarian Development, Migration and Mobilization in Central America"

Maria Lagos, Columbia University, "Intermediation and Production: A Socio-Economic Study of *Transportistas* in Cochabamba, Bolivia"

Teresita Martinez, University of Texas, "Changing Patterns of Social and Economic Relations in the Late Nineteenth Century: The Puerto Rican Rural Population, 1873-1898"

Eva Paus, University of Pittsburgh, "The Impact of Export-Promoting Development on Employment and Welfare of the Labor Force: The Case of Colombia"

John Pulis, New School for Social Research, "Religious Movements and Social Change: The Rastafarian Brethren of Jamaica"

Thomas Reardon, University of California at Berkeley, "Terms of Trade Policy for Peruvian Agriculture: Multisectoral Growth and Income Effects"

Richard Reed, Harvard University, "Economic Integration and Small-Scale Societies: Agricultural Development and the Paraguayan Indians"

Rene Rios, University of Wisconsin, "The Role of Women in the Process of Peasant Differentiation: Mapuche Women and the Division of Indian Land in Southern Chile"

R. Livingston Robinson, University of Chicago, "Public Educational Investments in Jamaica: The Economic Costs and Returns of Academic and Technical Secondary Education"

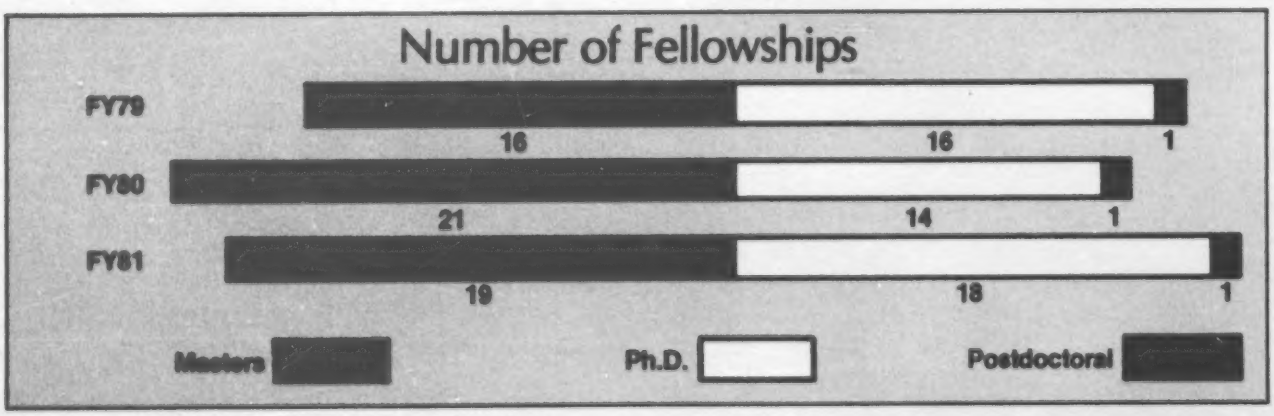
Thomas Sheridan, University of Arizona, "The Cucurpe Community: Social Stratification in Economic Development and Peasant Control of Scarce Resources"

James Vreeland, University of Texas, "Rural Artisan Weavers: A Case Study in Appropriate Technology and Social Change in Arid Coastal Peru"

The postdoctoral award went to Faith Mitchell of the University of California at San Francisco for research on "The Role of the Pharmacy in Medical Care in Jamaica."

Members of the fellowship selection committee were:

William Glade, University of Texas
Kevin Healy, Inter-American Foundation
Larissa Lomnitz, National University of Mexico
Benjamin Orlove, University of California at Davis
Alejandro Portes, The Johns Hopkins University
LeRoy Richardson, Inter-American Foundation
Peter Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Carl Stone, University of the West Indies
William Thiesenhusen, University of Wisconsin



FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Funds Available to the Foundation

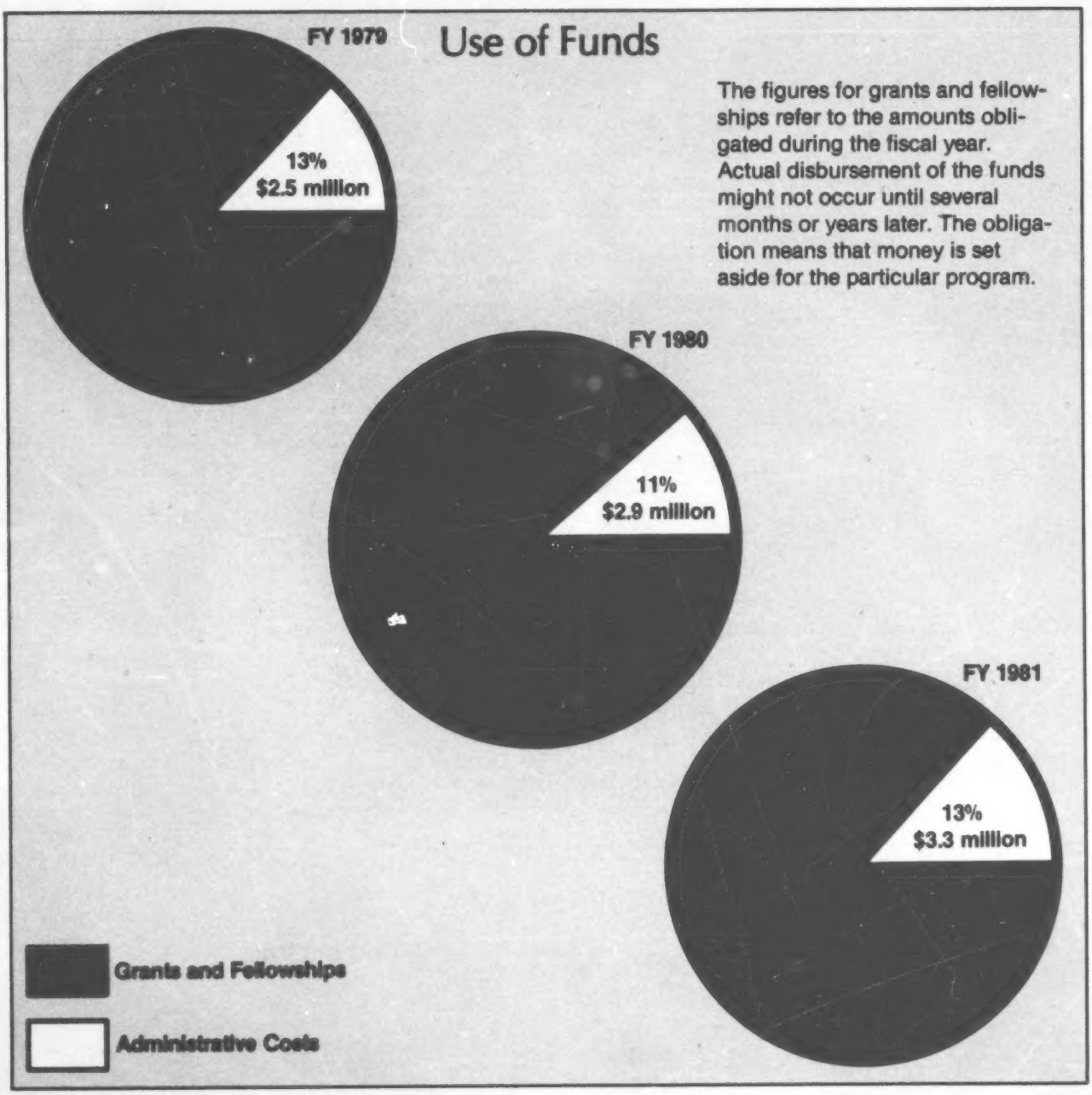
The Foundation receives money from the United States Congress and from the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank. The Fund holds repayments from loans made several years ago by the United States Government to Latin American and Caribbean countries.

FY 1979	**$13.6 million**
FY 1980	**$13.6 million**
FY 1981	**$15.8 million**
FY 1982	**$12.0 million**

Congressional appropriations can be used for grants or for administrative expenses. Congress appropriates money annually for a fiscal year that runs from October 1 to September 30.

1977-1979	**$48 million**
1980-1982	**$48 million**

Money from the Fund can be used only for grants. The money, which is available over a three-year period, is allocated by country and restricted for use in the following areas: land use, housing, sanitation, education, health, and financial institutions.


Use of Funds
The figures for grants and fellowships refer to the amounts obligated during the fiscal year. Actual disbursement of the funds might not occur until several months or years later. The obligation means that money is set aside for the particular program.
FY 1979
13%
$2.5 million
FY 1980
11%
$2.9 million
FY 1981
13%
$3.3 million
Grants and Fellowships
Administrative Costs

Distribution of Grants by Country in FY 1981

($ in thousands)

Bolivia	$ 1,354
Colombia	2,735
Ecuador	282
Peru	1,623
Venezuela	84
Belize	249
Dominica	199
Dominican Republic	1,669
Haiti	886
Jamaica	522
Other Caribbean[1]	1,144
Costa Rica	295
El Salvador	413
Guatemala	1,389
Honduras	531
Mexico	1,497
Nicaragua	265
Panama	667
Argentina	1,015
Chile	2,327
Paraguay	1,544
Uruguay	835
TOTAL	$ 21,927

[1]Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Netherlands Antilles, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Suriname, and Caribbean Regional

Grant and Administrative Costs

1971-1981
($ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Grants	Administrative Costs	Total
1971	—	$ 376 (100%)	$ 376
1972	$ 2,794 (71%)	1,125 (29%)	3,919
1973	2,998 (67%)	1,482 (33%)	4,480
1974	12,704 (89%)	1,604 (11%)	14,308
1975	13,650 (88%)	1,889 (12%)	15,539
1976*	12,593 (83%)	2,552 (17%)	15,145
1977	15,275 (88%)	2,181 (12%)	17,456
1978	12,348 (85%)	2,219 (15%)	14,567
1979	17,480 (88%)	2,488 (12%)	19,968
1980	23,675 (89%)	2,944 (11%)	26,619
1981	22,703 (87%)	3,334 (13%)	26,037
Total	$136,219**	$22,194 (14%)	$158,413

*Includes three months of transition period 1976 (1976T) when the beginning of the fiscal year was changed from July 1 to October 1. FY 1976 therefore equals a 15-month period.

**Includes approximately $3 million dollars for fellowships and small travel awards.

Grants by Country

1971-1981

Country	Amount (thousands)	No. of Grants
Chile	$ 22,186	87
Peru	12,552	68
Colombia	11,254	86
Mexico	10,597	104
Brazil	7,523	132
Bolivia	6,953	54
Paraguay	6,303	42
Argentina	5,404	49
Dominican Republic	5,092	32
Nicaragua	5,045	32
Honduras	4,962	25
Uruguay	4,600	39
Panama	4,525	41
Guatemala	3,949	41
El Salvador	3,616	15
Ecuador	3,399	32
Haiti	2,657	30
Jamaica	1,959	30
Costa Rica	1,776	24
Dominica	985	48
Barbados	719	6
Belize	497	19
Trinidad and Tobago	485	9
Venezuela	322	7
Suriname	285	3
St. Vincent	183	5
Antigua	164	2
Guyana	148	3
Netherlands Antilles	112	1
Grenada	85	8
St. Lucia	31	1
St. Kitts-Nevis	22	2
Bahamas	20	3
Montserrat	3	1
Caribbean Regional	2,951	35
Latin America Regional	2,208	67
Total	$133,570	1,183

Grants By Program Area

1971-1981

Program Area	Total (thousands)
Agricultural and Rural Development	$ 55,640
Education and Training	21,610
Urban Enterprises	17,470
Community Services	16,590
Research and Learning	13,730
Cultural Expression	5,400
Legal Assistance	3,130
Total	$133,570

APPLYING FOR A GRANT

The Foundation selects projects for support from the large number of proposals it receives. It does not have fixed priorities or guidelines for the allocation of its funding among countries, institutions, or program sectors.

The Foundation has no standard application form for its grants, but it does require information about:

- the group that would manage the grant, including its history and current activities, its organization and staff, its sources of financing, and its relations with other institutions;
- the background of the project, including its origins and objectives, and the significance of the problems it would help solve;
- the activities that the project is designed to support, the time required for completing these activities, and the expected beneficiaries of the project; and
- the budget for the project, including the amount requested from the Foundation and funds that might be available from other sources.

Once the Foundation receives a completed proposal, it normally takes about three months to reach a decision on the suitability of the project for support. When the Foundation approves a project it enters into a formal agreement with the grantee confirming the activities to be carried out and the financial and administrative procedures to be followed. The Foundation requires financial and narrative reports on project activities every six months. It also requires (and pays for) periodic audits by a local audit firm.

Groups or individuals interested in submitting a proposal for Foundation funding can obtain an initial reaction to their project by sending a brief letter of inquiry outlining the project's purposes, the means proposed for achieving them, and the amount of resources required. Further information regarding the Foundation's programs of grants and fellowships and a list of recent publications can be obtained by writing to:

Inter-American Foundation
1515 Wilson Foundation
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

Photo by Julia Weise-Vargas